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Ten Cents

The War Tax an Index to Investment

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Dividends Declared and Awaiting Payment

STEAM RAILROADS		Pe- Pay	
Pe- Pay-	Books	Company. Rate. ried. able,	
Company. Rate. riod. able.	Close.	Norf. & West. 1% Q Dec. 19 Pennsylvania 75c. Q Nov. 30	Nov. 1
Ala. Gt. So\$1.25 S Dec. 28	Dec. 1	Pennsylvania10c. Q Nov. 30	Nov. 5
Ala. Gt. So 500 Ex. Dec. 28	Dec. 1	P. & W. Va 114 Q Dec. 1 Ph., Ger. & N.\$1.50 Q Dec. 4	Nov. 20
Do pf\$1.50 S Feb. 21	Jan. 21	Pitta., Bess. &	
Do pf25c Ex. Feb. 21	Jan. 21	L. E. pf\$1.50 - Dec. 1	Nov. 15
		P., Y. & A. pr.1% Q Dec. 1	*Nov. 20
Atl. C. Line\$1.50 Q Dec. 10	Nov. 30	Read'gCo.1st pf.50c Q Dec. 13 80. Pacific 114 Q Jan. 2	*Nov. 27
A., T. & S. F1% Q Dec. 1	*Nov. 2	So, Pacific1% Q Jan. 2 Union Pacific2 Q Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Bos. & Albany.21/2 Q Dec. 31	*Nov. 30	Union Pacific. 50e Ex. Jan. 2	Dec. 1
B., R. B. & L11, Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 15	Cinon a nemonitore anni uni	
Can. Pacific24 Q Dec. 31 Cleve. & Pitts874c Q Dec. 1	*Dec. 1 *Nov. 10	STREET RAILWAYS	
Do sp. gtd500 - Dec. 1	*Nov. 10	Am. Rys2 - Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Ches. & Ohio. 2 . 8 Dec. 31	Dec. 7		*Nov. 17
Chi. & N. W1% Q Jan. 2 Do pf2 Q Jan. 2	*Dec. 3		*Nov. 17
Do pf 2 Q Jan. 2	*Dec. 3		
C., C., C. & St.	470-x 61	Cap. Tr., Wash.114 Ex. Dec. 20	Dec. 8
L. pf	*Dec. 31 *Nov. 15	Clies Ser. com.	*Nov. 15
Do pf 1 O Dec. 1	*Nov. 15	Do com % Stk. Dec. 1	*Nov. 15
Do pf1 Q Dec. 1 Chestnut Hill75c Q Dec. 4	Nov. 20	Do com, & pf. % M Jan. 1	*Dec. 15
C., N.O. & T.P.3 - Dec. 12 C., N.O. & T.P.31 Ex. Dec. 12	*Dec. 1	Do com ½ Stk. Jan. 1	*Dec. 15
C., N.O. & T.P.31/2 Ex. Dec. 12	*Dec. 1	Do com. & pf., 3 M Feb. 1	*Jan. 15
Do pf	*Nov. 24	Do com % Stk. Feb. 1	*Jan. 15
Erie & Pitts87%c Q Dec. 10	*Nev. 30 *Dec. 14	C. Ark. Ry. & L. pf	*Nov. 15
Hocking Valley 31/4 S Dec. 31 Ill. Central11/2 Q Dec. 1	*Nov. 5	Cent. M. V. pf. 12 Q Dec. 1	*Nov. 15
Ill. Central1 Ex. Dec. 1	Nov. 5	E Wis El nf. 1% Q Dec. 1	*Nov. 20
Me. Central of 114 Q Dec. 1	*Nov. 15	Ind. 8t. Ry 3 9 Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Me. Central pf.14 Q Dec. 1 Manhattan Ry.1% Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 15	Nor. Ohio, El. 1 Q Dec. 1	Nov. 22
Mob. & Bir. pf.2 — Jan. 1	Dec. 1		*Nov. 15
N. Y., P. & N. 33 - Nov. 30	Nov. 15		*Nov. 22 *Nov. 26
North Penna\$1 Q Nov. 26	Nov. 14	Roch.R. & L.pf.1% Q Dec. 1	-140V. 20

Company, Rate.		Pay		Boo	
San J.L.& P.pf.114 W.Penn.Rys.pf.114 W. Penn. Tr.,	0	Dec.	15	Nov. Dec.	30
W. & P. pf1% WisMinn. Lt.	Q	Dec.		Dec.	
& P. pf1% INDUSTRIAL ANI	Q D M			Nov.	
Adams Exp	90	Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec.	2 1 5 1 15 1 31	Nov. Nov. Dec.	30 30 20 20 15 15 28 14 15
Am. Radiator3 Am. W. W. & El. pf1% Am. Linseed pf.1%	9 00	Nov. Jan.	26	Nov.	20
Am. Sugar Ref. com. & pf 1% Atlantic Refin. 5 Alabama Co\$3 Allouez Min \$1.50 Am. Ins 2 Am. Int. Corp. 90c Am. Pwr. & L.1 Am. Sewer P. 50c A., G. & W. 1.5	011000100	Jan. Dec. Dec. Jan. Dec. Dec. Dec. Feb.	15 81 2 1 31 1 20	*Nov. Dec. Dec. Nov. Dec. Nov. Dec.	20 12 21 15 24

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Organized 1839

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

NOVEMBER 20 1917

Reseurces	
Loans and Discounts U.S. Certificates of Indebted-	\$293,284,063.16
ness	203,895,000.00
U. S. Liberty Bonds	13,182,448.00
Other Bonds, Securities, etc. U. S. and other Bonds Bor-	24,362,772.27
rowed	37,961,300.00
Due from Banks and Bankers Cash, Exchanges and due	16,321,462.21
from Federal Reserve Bank Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Ac-	87,002,171.88
ceptances. Interest Accrued	31,622,528.89 1,049,967.01
\$	710,681,713.42

24, 2717	W - 1
Linbilities	
Capital, Surplus and Undi- vided Profits	\$45,889.447.03
Deposits, including those of U. S. Government	562,566.114.15
U. S. and Other Bonds Bor- rowed	37,961.300.00
Letters of Credit and Accept- ances	31,911,925.34
Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	27,000,000.00
Unearned Discount	2,112,926.90
Other Liabilities	3,240,000.00
5	710,681,713.42

JAMES S. ALEXANDER

VICE-PRESIDENTS

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CHARLES E. DUNLAP
HERBERT P. HOWELL
R. G. HUTCHINS, Jr.
A. W. MELLON

CHARLES H. RUSSELL VALENTINE P. SNYDER H. B. THAYER THOS. WILLIAMS

\$2,000,000.00

Board of Education of the City of St. Louis

4%

SCHOOL BONDS

DATED JANUARY 1, 1918. DUE JANUARY 1, 1908, Sealed Proposals Will Be Received by the Board of Education
Until Two o'Clock P. M., the

ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1917,

for the whole or any part thereof of this issue of Two Million Dollars of 4% School Bonds, twenty years, dated January 1, 1918.

Proposals must be accompanied by a cashler's or certified check, payable to the order of the Board of Education, and subject to its approval, equal to two per cent. of the nominal amount of the bonds bid for.

The bonds will be dated January 1, 1918. In addition to the price bid, the purchaser must pay accrued interest from the date of the bonds to the date of the delivery.

The opinion of Messrs. Dillon, Thomson & Clay, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, New York City, as to the validity of this issue, and sale of these bonds, will be furnished to the successful bidder by the Board of Education.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the Board of Education

All bids must be made on blanks furnished by the Secretary and Tre Further information may be obtained at the office of the Secretary

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

RICHARD MURPHY.

Attest CHAS, P. MASON, Secretary and Treasures.

HUDSON TRUST CO.

29TH STREET AND BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Condensed Statement
As of the Beginning of Eusiness
NOVEMBER 15TH, 1917.
RESOURCES
U. S. Government bonds (Liberty

Frank V. Baldwin. Henry C. Strahmann. Vi John Gerken. Vi Richard A. Purdy. Vice-Pres. John J. Broderick, Jr.	President ce-President ce-President & Secretary
Total OFFICERS:	\$7,219,221.02
Dividends unpaid	276,00 6,045,885.02
Accrued interest payable	10,821.04
Surplus and undivided profits Reserved for taxes, etc	1,703,47
Capital	\$500,000.00
Total LIABILITIES	\$7,219,221.03
Cash on hand and in banks	2,189,525.13
Accrued interest receivable	80,081.25
Furniture and fixtures Bonds and mortgages (first)	
Loans and bills purchased	2,696,928.64
New York	780,406,25
Bonds of the City and State of	\$245,680.00

WESTCHESTER AVENUE BANK.

New York, Nov. 14, 1917. RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$878,775.45
Safe deposit vault	8,302,97
Bonds	383,277.23
Oue from other banks	235, 407, 39
ash and exchanges	158,530.27
Accrued interest	5,698.88
Total	1,060,992.18
LIABIUTTIES.	
apital stock	\$100,000.00
urplus	50,000.00
rofits	27,359,54
eposits	1.484.691.89
ther Halditian	7 040 75

Total \$1,000,092.18

OFFICERS.

JOHN TATLOCK, Freedent,
WARREN, N. CREEN, Vice President,
BUSSELL B. SMITH, Cashler,

100 Years of Commercial Banking THE



City of New York

149 Broadway

Cor. Liberty St.

BRANCHES

Greenwich and Warren Sts. Bowery and Grand St. Ninth Avenue and 14th St. Broadway and 18th St. 2 West 33d Street 57th Street and Third Ave. Broadway and 61st St. 86th St. and Lexington Ave. Broadway and 104th St. Lenox Avenue and 116th St. 125th St. and Lexington Ave. Broadway and 144th St.

Charter Member N. Y. Clearing House Member Federal Reserve Bank United States Depository

Condensed Statement of Condition at the Close of Business November 20, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts. \$61,828,390.61 United States Bonds CASH AND

EXCHANGES 27,740,847.17

\$103,424,924.99 LIABILITIES

Profits 1:711.200.00 Deposits 95,772,095.47

\$103,424,924,99

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VINTON M. NORRIS,	Asst. Cash.
JOSEPH BROWN,	Asst. Cash.
GEORGE M. HARD,	Chairman

We Invite Your Account

Fulton Trust Co. of N. Y.

I MITON TIMES CO. OF	AT. A.	8
149 Broadway, New Yo	rk.	
RESOURCES.		
		_
Loans, demand and time		
Stocks, bonds, and mortgages	2,686,238,8	ā
Cash on hand and in banks		
Other assets	61,002.2	ä
	-	_
TotalLIABILITIES.	\$9,749,160.0	ä
LIABILITIES		
Capital stock	200,000.00	à
Surplus and undivided profits	528,312.00	ē
Deposits	8,644,457,34	
Other liabilities	81,380,80	
	0.2,000,00	
Total	99 T49 149 O	ñ
OFFICERS.	An' 1 an' 1 an' 1	
HENRY C, SWORDS, President		
MENTE C. SWONDS, Fresiden		

Effect of the Income Tax on Investments

it is profitable to convert investments subject to the income tax into securities which are tax exempt, there are so many factors to be taken into account that it would seem almost neces-

sary to make a separate analysis for every individual case. The first point to be noted is that individual investors, as subject to the income tax, are in a different class from corporate investors, which pay both an income and excess-profits tax. In this analysis, attention has been paid only to the situation as it applies to the individual investor, although some of the principles involved hold good in both cases. Following are noted the more important factors by which the individual should be guided in making an exchange of any part of his investments into municipal bonds or 31/2 per cent. Liberty Loan bonds.

The size of the individual's income is, of course, the most important consideration. The income tax is a complicated affair, being composed of four separate schedules the normal and super taxes of the law of 1916 and the similar taxes in the law recently passed by Congress. In addition to these four taxes, the individual having a business or occupation must pay an excessprofits tax of 8 per cent, on his income over \$6,000. This is the "joker" which was inserted in the War Revenue bill just before in came from the Conference Committee to be repassed by Congress, and so much criticism has been aroused that this provision of the bill may possibly be repealed in the December session. Its application is very doubtful, for there is nothing in the act to indicate clearly whether or not it applies to income received from securities. Another moot point on which the bill contains contradictory paragraphs is whether or not the amount paid in the 8 per cent. excess-profits tax can be deducted from the amount of income on which the income tax is paid-thus, in effect, reducing the income-tax rates by 8 per cent. Because of these unsettled questions the excess-profits tax has not been included in Table I., which shows for incomes ranging from \$3,000 to \$3,000,000 the respective average tax rates.

CONSIDERING THE HIGHEST TAX

The supertax rates being based on various increments of income, rather than on the income as a total amount, a married man with an income of \$40,000 would pay a tax distributed approximately as follows:

3.55 per cent. on frst quarter of income.

8.25 per cent. on second quarter of income.

12 per cent, on second half of income.

If this man received only half his income from securities and wished to convert them into some tax-exempt investment he would naturally consider his highest tax, the 12 per cent., rather than the average rate, which is 8.95 per cent. The same principles apply in any case where a man has varied investments, a portion of which he desires to make tax exempt—the highest tax paid on any part of his income rather than the average tax on total income should be used as the basis of reducing the rate of return from the taxable securities. The importance of this point should not be overlooked, for the error is easily made of applying the ave tax rather than the highest tax to in-

IN determining whether or not A Consideration of Relation to Taxable Securities and an Index to the Income Mark at Which Conversion to Tax-Exempt **Bonds Becomes Profitable**

> vestment returns. The following table presents a comparison of the two sets of rates:

TABLE I.

Comparison of Average Tax Rate for Total Incomand Highest Rate on Any Part of Income.

Average Tax Highest Rate.

	Average			
	, Rate on	Total		- Income
Total	Inc. If	No On I	nc. On In	c. On Which
Net	Divid's	Are from	m from	Highest
Income.	Include	ed. Intere	est. Divid'	s. Rate is Paid
(1.)	(2.)	(3.) (4.)	(5.)
	P. 6	C. P.	C. P. C	•
\$3,000.	6	7 2		\$1,000
4,000.	1.0	0 2		2,000
5,000.	1.6	0 4		1,000
7,500.	2.7	3 5	1	2,500
10,000.	3.5	5 6	2	2,500
12,500.	4.2	4 7	3	2,500
15,000.	4.8	7 8	4	2,500
20,000.	5.9	0 9	5	5,000
40,000.	8.9	5 12	8	20,000
60,000.	11,3	0 16	12	20,000
80,000.	13.7	2 21	17	20,000
100,000.	16.1	8 26	22	20,000
150,000.	21.1	2 31	27	50,000
200,000.	24.5	9 35	31	50,000
250,000.	27.8	7 41	- 37	50,000
500,000.	38.5	3 50	46	200,000
1,000,000.	47.5	2 59	- 55	250,000
2,000,000.	56.5	1 66	62	500,000
3,000,000.	60.0	1 67	63	1,000,000

As indicated in Column 4 of Table I., income from dividends is not subject to the 4 per cent. normal tax. Theoretically, dividends should be exempt from the supertax as well, since corporations now pay an excess-profits tax in addition to the regular 6 per cent. corporation income tax, but Congress did not recognize this point.

So far we have assumed that the income tax is to be a permanent institution. But many bonds have a life period of 20, 30, or even 100 years. Investors holding bonds as long-time investments judge their income value not simply by the percentage return on the investment, but by the "yield to maturity"-which takes into account the profit at maturity if the bond was purchased at a discount, or the loss if it was purchased at a premium. Even though the investor does not intend to hold the bond till maturity, he knows that the market price will reflect this factor automatically. Now, if we use the percentages in Column 3 to reduce the rate of return from bonds, we might assume that, to a man with an income of half a million, a 6 per cent. bond would return only 3 per cent .- the tax being 50 per cent. But since the 6 per cent. yield is based on the length of life of the bond this means that we are assuming that the tax will continue throughout that life period. If we were to assume that the tax will only run a few years this would vary the result considerably.

PAYING OFF THE WAR DEBT

It is impossible to foretell, of course, the period of years through which the income tax, at its present high level, will be in force. It may be that, after the war is ended and even after the huge national debt has been retired, the present income tax, with its heavy toll of large incomes, will remain as the most popular form of taxation. If, however, we assume that the war will last two years and that during that period a debt of \$25,000,000,000 is accumulated, (excluding loans to the Allies,) a yearly tax of \$2,500,-000,000 (about the present basis of taxation) would pay the interest on such a debt and retire the principal in about twelve years, or thirteen and a half years from the present time. This is assuming also that the regular expenditures of Government will be met by other forms of taxation after

the war, such as an increased tariff. At any rate, we may safely assume that fifteen years represents the shortest possible period of time in which the national debt can be retired.

Let us see the effect of a fifteen-year-tax in figuring the average yield to maturity of a thirty-year 4 per cent. \$100 bond yielding before taxation 6 per cent. Such a bond would have an investment value of \$72.32, (as shown by any standard bond table.) which means that in 1947 the holder will receive \$27.68 more than the original cost. According to the rulings of the Treasury Department, this \$27.68 is to be taxed only at the time it is realized; but we have assumed that there will be no tax after the fifteenth year, so that the \$27.68 escapes taxation entirely.

The 6 per cent. yield on the bond is the sum of two returns:

5.53 interest return (\$4 divided by \$72.32.)

.47 representing \$27.68 spread over 30 years, and allowing for compound discount.

6.00

There is, then, no tax on the cent.; and the tax on the 5.53 per c be at half the rates given in Ta fifteen years' taxes being average thirty years.

Table II. will illustrate the wide ence between the results obtained (1) the investor is holding the bond as a or short-time investment, and is inte only in the yearly interest return; (2) when the yield to maturity is used, but the investor assures that the bond will have been sold or redeemed before the taxation period is over; and (3) when, as in the instance discussed above, the yield to maturity of a thirty-year bond is figured on the basis of fifteen years' taxes.*

TABLE II. Effect of the Income Tax on the Return from a 30-

rear ave D	wna lieu	ling 0% D	GIOLG LWYRT	ion.
		Yearly	Maturity on	Basis of
Total	Tax	Interest		15-Year
Income.	Rates.	Return.	Per't Tax.	Tax.
	%	%	%	%
\$5,000	4	5.31	5.76	5.89
10,000	6	5.20	5.64	5.83
40,000	12	4.87	5.28	5.67
100,000	26	4.09	4.44	5.28
500,000	50	2.77	3.00	4.62
1,000,000	59	2.27	2.46	4.37
3 000 000	67	1.82	1.98	4.15

By following the principles outlined above the investor will be able to compare the net return from his taxable securities with the return obtainable from tax-exempt securities of about the same grade. For investors of less than \$50,000 income the advantages of making the conversion may not be important, since the higher return received from railroad and industrial as compared with municipal bonds largely offsets the effect of the tax. The man with an income of \$500,000, however, who pays a 50 per cent. tax on two-fifths of his income, will find conversion of his stocks and bonds a practical necessity, except where they are held for purposes of control or speculation.

In order to show approximately which investors, as classified by their incomes, are interested in the conversion of securities

Other Instances of the effect of a tax running a given number of years may be worked out by the use of the following formula, where x is the net yield after taxation, n the number of years taxes will run, p the period of the bond, t the tax rate, y the yield to maturity, and r the annual interest return:

n(y-tr) x (p-n)y

-TYPICAL TAXABLE SECURITIES-

Index to Minimum Taxable Incomes at Which Typical Securities Can Be Profitably Exchanged for Tax-Exempt Bonds

First-Considering the security, without reference to its yield to maturity, but only in its relation to the immediate return on capital invested.

and-Considering the security with reference to its yield to maturity and in its relation to the average yearly return on capital invested, assuming indefinite taxation.

Third-Considering the security with reference to its yield to maturity and in its relation to the average yearly return on capital invested, assuming taxation limited to fifteen years.

For the purpose of the calculation a municipal bond selling at par and drawing interest at 5 per cent, has been considered as thetax-exempt bond into which indicated securities may be converted.

		- I A I COLL I IIII III DEG CALLADO			
			Yearly		
THEODWING					
		4% 20-year bond		0	
60,000	80,000	44	5.20	6	
100,000	250,000	44	5.88	7	
2,000	2,000	4% 30-year bond	4.73	5	
60,000	200,000	**	5.53	6	
100,000	1,000,000	45	6.39	7	
2,000	2,000	5% 20-year bond	5.00	5	
60,000	80,000	**	5.65	6	
100,000	250,000	44	6.36	7	
2,000	2,000	5% 30-year bond	5.00	5	
60,000	150,000	64	5.80	6	
100,000	1,000,000	66	6.66	7	
	-	6% stock	6.00		
		66	7.00		
		66	8.00		
	2,000 60,000 100,000 2,000 60,000 100,000 2,000 60,000	Second Basis. Third Basis. \$2,000 \$2,000 \$0,000 \$0,000 \$2,000 \$26,000 \$2,000 \$2,000 \$6,000 \$200,000 \$100,000 \$2,000 \$2,000 \$2,000 \$60,000 \$80,000 \$100,000 \$250,000 \$2,000 \$2,000 \$60,000 \$150,000	Rate of Interest and Second Second Baais. Basis. Period. 4% 20-year bond 60,000 250,000 4% 30-year bond 60,000 200,000 4% 30-year bond 60,000 200,000 4% 30-year bond 60,000 200,000 4% 30-year bond 60,000 2,000 5% 20-year bond 60,000 30,000 4% 2,000 2,000 5% 20-year bond 60,000 250,000 4% 30-year bond 60,000 150,000 4% 30-year bond 60,000 150,000 4% 6% stock 6% s	Rate of Return Return	Rate of Return Heaturn Heaturn

and yield, Table III. has been income figures given in this minimum incomes at which the security described on

the right-hand side of the table into a 5 per cent. municipal bond becomes profitable. In other words, the tax rate which would just offset the difference in return from the two securities is cal-

culated and the amount of the income which bears the tax most nearly corresponding to such a rate is stated. The higher the income above the given figure the more favorable, of course, would be the exchange. The table does not take account of the cost of making the conversion, which is usually .25 per cent. of the par value; if this is apread over several years it does not affect the results.

The present market for municipal bonds seems to indicate that many investors appreciate the advantages of high-grade tax-exempt bonds with a yield of 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. However, so long as gilt-edged railroad bonds yielding from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. can be obtained, the investor should analyze the effect of his income tax very carefully before he makes the switch. There are so many obscure points about the law which will have to be cleared up by Treasury Department rulings that investors should seek the advice of experts familiar with these problems.

One question which is of general interest relates to the conversion of the tax-free Liberty Loan 34s into the new 4s. Many holders of the old bonds with small incomes seem to have the mis-taken idea that the tax will more than offset the change in the rate of interest, and, consequently, they are not making the exchange. The fact is that \$5,000 of the new bonds may be held tax free, and the interest received from holdings over that amount is subject only to the supertaxes. The difference between \$4 and \$3.50 is equivalent to a supertax on the 4s of 121/2 per cent. with an income of less than \$40,000, whose highest tax is 8 per cent., should obtain the 4s; the man with an income of \$40,000-\$60,000, paying 12 per cent., would have no inducement to make the exchange, as his return from the 4s would be 3.52 per cent.; while the holder whose income is over \$60,would find it to his advantage to retain the To assume in this case that taxes will run only fifteen years would make no difference, for although the 4s are thirty-year bonds, the Government can redeem them after fifteen years.--OWEN ELY, Statistician, Ladd & Wood.

ashington as a Wartime Capital

il City With a Normal Population of 330,000, Now the Centre of Throngs It Cannot Accommodate Yet Must House That the Pulse of the Nation's War Machine May Not Skip One Beat

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.

I T is the most interesting city in the world today, this new Washington. Life here is safer than in Petrograd, more tranquil than in London under threats of the air raids, more comfortable than in Paris, but not less interesting because it does not involve danger or discomforts. The war is not yet an old story here; the Government agencies have not fallen into fixed ways. Everything is in a state of flux, reflecting the touch of each new influ-

You come into the city anywhere from thirty-five minutes to an hour late, depending on the situation in the tunnel at Baltimore and the size of your train. On a Sunday night the favorite daylight train carries so many Pullmans that it has to call upon a helper engine part of the way, and the ngers stand in line at either end of the diner awaiting their chance. The midnight train runs in four sections, with bankers who can sometimes afford private cars thankfully clambering into upper All roads lead to the nation's capital; the man from Seattle registers after a visitor from Tokio, or Melbourne, if he be allowed to register

Washington normally boasts a population of \$30,000. No one knows what it is today, although the police are trying to take a census that will give an approximate basis for estimating it. Officials of the street car lines say that there are between 75,000 and 100,000 strangers in town every day, but of course many of them leave at night. ertheless, the number of temporary residents has seriously embarrassed the city's flexible accommodations. The situation is peculiarly difficult for the thousands of girls who have come here to meet the pressing need for stenographers, and who cannot pay extravagant prices. It is made worse by the presence of a great many Winter visitors, persens who have no work to do, and who might just well lay a small sacrifice on the altar of their patriotism this year by going somewhere else to

board. Some men, arriving without hotel reserva tions, return to Baltimore or run to Alexandria for the night. The leading hotels expect applications for rooms to be filed three weeks before the guest

Washington is a hospitable city, but the authorities are gradually feeling the pressure of war. They have driven alien enemies out of the District of Columbia, and the time may come when they will have to squeeze out some of the American idlers. The police are listing rooms and occupants with a view to finding how many more people may be housed in apartments and homes. Eventually be housed in apartments and homes. the Government may have to erect lath-and-plaster hotels to take care of its workers.

Years and years ago Congress recognized the need for more public buildings and acquired land for a new Department of Justice building, a big new home for the State Department, an Interstate Commerce building, and so forth, but little new construction work had been done when the United States became involved in war. The result was that, when extra work began to pile up, the authorities had to adopt desperate expedients. Clerks were added to each room until there were quarters for no more, when desks began to overflow into the corridors. When the hallways were filled the Government seized vacant buildings around town, and when they did not suffice it commandeered homes and hotels. The Hotel Washington, opposite the Treasury, advertising "500 rooms and 500 baths soon to be opened," will open as a Government office building when the windows have been put in. A new apartment house for which fabulous rentals were bid, has been taken by the Department of Justice. An old family occupying a commodious residence adjacent to one of the deartments was asked to rent, then to sell, and, on refusal to do either, was ordered to move to make room for Government employes. The business of making war will not be denied.

Most interesting to a real estate observer are the temporary office buildings which are growing like a world's fair in Potomac Park, back of the Red Cross and Pan American Union. These structures are not unsightly, nor uncomfortable to work in, although they may prove hard to heat when the temperature drops. They are built of pine covered with stucco, two stories in height with flat roofs. They run on and on, and as soon as one is taken over the carpenters start work upon another. Walk as far as he may up and down the corridors, the visitor is not likely to find a room that is not filled with several deaks and the busy

The Red Cross has just completed the main part of a wonderful new marble home, near the Corcoran Gallery, when its work became all impor-Rooms that were to have been grand halls were cut up by temporary partitions, and bankers were crowded into them to handle the \$100,000,000 The directory of occupants reads like a blue list of Wall Street. When the employes continued to come a great shed was built in the rear, and another annex will soon be erected. Garfield has match-box building for his Fuel Administration: Hoover has just moved into its neighbor: Baruch and Replogle are blocks apart in a spreading structure housing the Council of National Defense. And still the army of Government employes grows, recruited by every train that rolls into the Union Station. When Congress meets next month, bringing a retinue of relatives and clerks, the housing problem will become more serious. Many of those who consider themselves comfortably estab-lished in hotels and apartments will discover that the clerk or landlord neglected to tell them of a reservation dating months ahead.

Everywhere is heard criticism of the blunders of democracy. "Don't you think that there is about

Continued on Page 685

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Oil—and More Oil—a War Necessity

Rate of Present Production Not Equal to That of 1916, Yet Estimates Put Need at 5,000,000 More Barrels

In these days when the martial fancy is capable of soaring into regions unthought of before the war began, it is not difficult to imagine fleets of thousands of airplanes operating against Germany defenses. From Washington have come of late reports that the United States would turn out fully 75,000 aircraft and 150,000 motors before the end of 1918, as the nation's quota to the campaign planned by the allied forces. These are mouthfilling totals. They command respect even of the broad imaginations of the time, and when it is considered that the aircraft built by this country will be only a part of the grand accumulation of all the allied powers, it is seen that the dream of vast mobile fleets, operating like regiments or brigades, is not unlikely to come true.

Plans for the construction of these thousands of airplanes have been carried well along, from what may be grasped from the occasional light cast on the Government's plans, but the actual building and equipping of the craft is by no means all that is necessary. There is the matter of fuel, and fuel means gasoline, and more gasoline, from the refineries of the United States. The oil men know the size of the task which lies ahead of them. They know that, already, through the demands for fuel from the thousands of motor lorries behind the battle lines, for the war vessels and fast motor boats on patrol duty, and the airplanes already at work, the supplies of crude and refined oil are overtaxed in so far as new production is concerned. They know that this year will see, in the net result, a heavy drawing down of accumulated stocks of crude petroleum and probably of gasoline as well.

Gasoline for the war craft, Where will it come

Gasoline for the war craft, Where will it come from? A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Petroleum Committee of the Council of National Defense, said not long ago that 55,000,000 barrels of gasoline would be needed in 1917 to meet the requirements of both the United States, military and commercial, and of the Allies in Europe. Consumption of this fuel last year amounted to about 50,000,000 barrels. In order for Mr. Bedford's estimate to be met with necessary supplies, the country's refineries need to produce this year 5,000,000 barrels more than in 1916. So far, they have not been able to do so. Gasoline statistics prepared a few days ago by the Bureau of Mines showed that in the first half of the year production had amounted to 24,500,000 barrels, at the annual rate of no more than 49,000,000 barrels.

EVER-INCREASING DEMANDS

In the increased output of crude petroleum for months to come may lie the key to Germany's defeat. Gasoline must be had to operate the motor vehicles, the aircraft, and many of the submarine-chasing vessels, and crude oil in sufficient quantity must always be forthcoming for the naval and merchant ships which guard the seas and feed the soldiers. Now, the oil experts believe that the refining capacity of the country is adequate to meet any demand which may come, but if the refineries are to be run full time there must be more petroleum brought into the market than has been brought so far this year.

brought so far this year.

The Bureau of Mines reports that the crude oil passed through the refineries in the six months ended June 30 last amounted to 143,189,374 barrels, which was a total substantially less than half the "crude run" in all of 1916. That year 296,076,266 barrels were handled by the refineries. By no means all the petroleum produced goes to the refineries, of course, as millions of barrels yearly are used for steam-making on ships and by land engines. The refineries can draw upon accumulated stocks, but it is not possible for all of them to make such withdrawals, owing to their geographical position in respect to the reservoirs where the overproduction of past years has been stored.

The country must have more petroleum production if war requirements are to be met, and the necessary commercial activities at home which depend on oil for fuel, are to be maintained. There was considerable talk of fixed oil prices when the Government set out to regulate quotations for various commodities, but little discussion of it has been heard in producing quarters of late. While it is believed possible that crude prices may yet be fixed, the oil men have regained confidence that such quotations will not be far out of line with the prices now current. Production is what is needed, and oil market economists believe that a

substantial reduction in current prices, which they think are not high, would immediately tend to slacken down the work of drillers for new wells.

Figures help to show exactly why the output of crude oil needs to be extended. In the months of June, July, and August, representative months when weather conditions help oil field operations, there was an increase in production, but a far, greater decrease of oil stocks. A summary of reports made by the Empire Gas and Fuel Company shows that the August production in the various fields brought a total output of 28,675,886 barrels, a gain of 3,145,310 over the June production; the aggregate of stocks on Aug. 31 was 152,415,972 barrels, a decline of 5,605,532 barrels from the total at the end of June.

ACCUMULATED STOCK DECREASING

There is food for thought in these items. True, the stocks of oil to be drawn upon look sizable, but they amounted at the end of August to less than a half-year's production at the present rate. The record of the three months cited indicates a total output of crude oil in 1917 of about 330,000,000,000 barrels of forty-two gallons each, compared with 300,000,000 barrels last year. Some details of the period mentioned are presented in this table, the most notable feature being the general decrease of accumulated stocks:

MID-CONTINENT FIELD

Frounction.	June.	July.	ALUE USE.
Oklahoma	8,202,750	9,889,000	7,932,900
Kansas	2,750,000	3,162,000	4,790,000
Texas (Panhandle)	876,947	931,860	909,000
Total	11,829,697	13,982,860	13,691,900
Increase, three months	2,137,797		
Total stocks	97,461,036	96,218,385	94,627,000
Decrease, three months	2,834,036		
CALIFO	DRNIA FI	ELD	
Production	7,769,310	8,159,988	8,562,121
Increase one months	792.811		
Total Stows	36,510,748	B5.781,323	35,368,742
Decrease, caree months	1,142,006		
APPALA	CHIAN F	IELD	
Production	1,721,515	2,115,938	2,108,935
Increase, three months	387,420		

Increase, three months Total stocks Increase, three months		7,691,588	8,018,000
GULF C	COAST FI	ELD	
Production	1,721,117	1,735,592	1,713,795
Decrease, three months Total stocks		8,336,082	7,692,649
Decrease, three months	OIS FIEL	D	
Production	875,127	997,655	989,477

Decrease, three months	731,754		
ILLIN	OIS FIEL	.D	
Production	975,127 14,350	997,655	989,477
Total stocks Decrease, three months		2,225,074	2,401,051
NORTH LO	UISIANA	FIELD	
Production	77G,181 115,337	827,859	851,519
Total stocks		4,223,385	3,671,940
ROCKY MO	UNTAIN	FIELD	
Production	734,569 23,581	762,568	758,140
m . l	505 050	CHARLE SALE	000 500

SUMMARY	
August production	28,675,886
Increase over June	3.145,310
Stocks, Aug. 31	152,415,972
Decrease from June 30	5,605,532

New petroleum history is being written every day, and ever the drillers press on with good prices to stimulate them, and also the hope that some day their drills will tap a new giant pool like the one in Oklahoma in 1913. So far, since the war stirred up oil-field activity, there have been no discoveries comparable with the Cushing, Okla., dome, which flooded the market for a year and then died down rapidly. A group of trapshooters last Spring thought they had found it near Eldorado, over the line in Kansas, but, while their well has been a heavy producer, the results so far have not approximated the Cushing development.

The story is that a half-dozen men at a clay pigeon-shooting contest decided to "chip in" \$250 cach and drill a well where the match was being held. A shallow well was soon brought in, running 200 barrels a day, but the promoters were not satisfied with this. They put more money in and their next venture uncovered a well which ran 14,000 barrels daily, and after several months is reported to be about as strong as at the start.

In the same general region in Kansas two giant wells, of 20,000 and 23,000 barrels each, have been brought in in the last two months, and it is estimated that fully 1,000 drills are at work in the Kansas and Oklahoma fields. Yet, while these big operations for new production are being conducted, old wells are slowing down from natural causes. The Cushing pool ran 400,000 barrels a day in its first youth, and is now giving no more than 50,000 barrels. The Kansas field on Jan. 1

was producing about 50,000 barrels daily, and is now doing better than 125,000 barrels, according to recent estimates, and activity is reported on a scale which should greatly expand the output before the end of the year. The Oklahoma-Kansas field is said by veterans of the oil business to be only in its infancy, despite the boom of four years ago, and the Government authorities are keeping careful records of the progress being made both by the established companies and by the "wild-catter."

THE WILDCATTER AN ASSET

The wildcat oil operator is a person who is held in scant respect, perhaps, by those who do not know the full meaning of the name, but in the trade he stands on a pinnacle. He is frequently a man who risks his last dollar on a lease and the cost of putting down a well, and if he does not strike oil, his last dollar goes. If he does strike it, quite likely he will be rolling in wealth in a fortnight. So much for the personal aspect of the wildcatter's work. In reality he is a national asset, and in times past wildcat drilling has opened up new oil territory which might have laid undeveloped for years had not the independent operator taken a chance.

The Wyoming oil field has, probably, supplied

The Wyoming oil field has, probably, supplied the most spectacular development during the war period, although enormous producing wells like those in Kansas are unknown. Prior to 1910 the few efforts to exploit the oil deposits were accompanied by poor results, for one reason because transportation was difficult, while drilling to the required depths was expensive. In the last two years, following the establishment of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana's refinery at Casper, near the big plant of the Midwest Refining Company, and the entrance of the Ohio Oil Company into the field, there has been a boom equal to any seen before in this country. It is estimated that fully 400 producing wells are in place, while 200 "rigs" are at work, searching down into the several oil-bearing sands for the fluid, which is of especially high gasoline content.

Conservatism was long ago cast aside by the Wyoming operators. Despite the extraordinary cost of materials and labor, the work of finding new wells has been pushed all Summer and Autumn. Some of the deepest wells cost from \$30,000 to \$50,000 to complete, compared with a normal outlay of, perhaps, \$25,000, with far smaller totals for wells in the shallow sands. The driving force behind the work is the need of greater production, a need which has been emphasized by good profits, even above the unusual costs.

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Sees Bond Levies a War Debt Panacea

An Argument for the Revision of the Existing Tax System to Spread the Burden Equally on All Classes and Remove the Danger of Repudiation or National Bankruptcy

By ARTHUR J. EDDY

THE volunteer system of raising an army would have proved a failure. The volunteer system of raising money threatens to prove a failure. Nei-ther is scientific. It is not a question of conscription of either men or money, but a question of just distribution of burden.

The Government needs five billion dollars. For two billions it issues pieces of paper which are simply tax receipts. For three billions it issues pieces of paper which are promises to repay principal with interest. Why should the Government peremptorily demand the two billions and humbly beg the three billions? Comparing the desirability of the two pieces of paper, the Government ought peremptorily to demand the three billions and beg the two billions. As a matter of fact, it should beg for no money at all. It should distribute its bonds as it does its tax receipts, and both should be so distributed that they bear equitably upon all classes.

It would be much easier to work out the details of a bond levy than a tax levy. In a tax levy it is a struggle between classes and between individuals to obtain exemption in whole or in part, with the result that it is estimated that not more than six millions of people will pay the taxes levied in the last session of Congress. In the distribution of a bond levy there would be no such struggle, for the reason the bonds promise to return principal with interest, and, therefore, no particular class and no particular individual would have any special reason for evading his pro rata share of the amount required. It would not be difficult to work out the details whereby a ten-billion-dollar bond levy could he so distributed among the people that every la-boring man and every farmer, however small, not only could but would take his allotment, and this could be repeated as often as the Government need-

The fundamental and revolutionary proposition is that a Government should never ask for volun-tary contributions of money from its own people. do so is not only to suggest but to invite evasion of burden.

We have already passed through two loan campaigns. The 31/2 per cents hung in the balance, to the alarm of the country, but at last were oversubscribed. The 4 per cents hung in the balance, but are oversubscribed—though the five billions asked for were not given—but that result, while gratifying, does not compensate for the months of anxiety, during which the time and energies of millions of men were diverted from important occupations to aid in the selling of bonds which the Government should distribute as arbitrarily as it does taxes and far more scientifically and equitably. Other bond issues and similar loan campaigns are sure to follow. Each will involve a costly cam-paign of begging. The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a statement regarding the floating of the recent loan, in which he says:

"This great loan would have been impossible without the loyal support and co-operation of the people of the country, but even that supprt could not have been secured except for the indefatigable, unselfish, and earnest work of hundreds of thouands of splendid men and women throughout the United States who threw themselves into the task without reservation.

Think of the absurdity of it all! The President issues a proclamation begging the people to buy their own bonds! Cabinet officers take the stump, pleading with the people to buy their own bonds! bonds! Governors, legislators, politicians high and low, bankers, professional men, manufacturers, labor leaders, abandon their duties and devote time to convincing people they ought to buy their own bonds! Bands, billboards, electric signs—all the claptrap of flamboyant advertising—are employed to sell the people their own bonds! With the net result that the banks, corporations, and capitalist classes generally take most of the bonds—the masses of the people are not reached, and of a population of more than 110,000,000 only a little more than 9,000,000 of men, women, and children subscribed to the Second Liberty Loan, and only 4,000,000 to the First. One-third of the entire subscription to the second loan was taken in the New York Federal Reserve District. A bond levy would reach 30,000,000 of men and women as easily as bond begging reaches 10,000,000--simply a matter of internal revenue organization.

At the end of this great war there will be in each country a line of demarkation between the debtor classes—the masses; and the creditor classes the bondholders. The burden of debt will be so enormous the debtor classes may not only murmur—as they have always done—they may rebel, and that would mean repudiation in whole or in part. Today the bonds of every European nation engaged in the war are selling on a possible repu-diation basis—on the fear the national debt may

become so large it can never be paid.

So far our credit is strongest, but each succeeding bond issue, if large, will offer higher interest or better terms. The better the terms offered to induce money lenders to part with their money, the greater the prejudice at the end of the war against the money-lending classes. It never has been of any avail, and never will be, to show statistically that many widows, orphans, farmers, workingmen are bondholders; the prejudice will be bitter in direct proportion to the interest and sinking-fund charges. There will be a demand for systematic scientific repudiation, and every philosoph-

ical economist will sympathize with this demand. Repudiation is taxation—unfair, inequitable, but possibly no more unfair and inequitable than the revenue measures passed by the last Congress; certainly no more unfair and grotesque than personal property assessments and taxes in New York and other cities. At the close of the war the first duty of real statesmen and financiers in each country will be the devising of some plan for the reasonably early and sure amortization of national debts.

To avoid this cumbersome machinery of borrow ing and either attempting or pretending to pay, or repudiating, bonds should be levied and distributed like taxes.

Each issue should be for a short termexceed five years. Interest for entire period should be deducted in advance from face, and the expense and trouble of semi-annual interest payments thus avoided. A five-year \$100 bond sold at approximately \$82 yields 4 per cent. when the bond is paid in full at the end of five years. The United States War Savings Certificates are to be issued on this basis. To reach the small wage earners and small property owners with these small certificates it is proposed to thoroughly organize each State with an executive head reporting direct to Washington, and with local organizations covering each State by counties, townships, wards, &c." The point here is that it is a pity to devote such elaborate machinery to begging, when an extension of the present taxing machinery thoroughly to cover States, counties, townships, &c., would distribute bond levy after another with far less effort and expenditure of time than will be spent in a begging campaign.

Bond levies should be free of all taxes, since they are in reality and effect a new and scientific

form of taxation—they are bond taxes.

The first bond tax, possibly the second and third, should be issued at 4 per cent., simply to make the issue so attractive there would be no incentive to evade the levy, thereby aiding the Internal Revenue Department—the tax-collecting machinery—to procure full and accurate returns as a foundation for future levies. Once the machinery is in operation, the rate of interest becomes imma-terial, the Government having the power and being in a position to make its bond levies with or with-out interest and with or without the promise to re-

pay principal in whole or in part.

As each bond levy falls due, it should and could paid strictly in accordance with its terms the proceeds of other bond taxes. This absolute certainty of payment would be reflected from day to day in the market quotations on each bond isssue

cancellation of the entire bonded indebtedness might be effected as follows:

ness might be effected as follows:

A. The interest-bearing issues would be followed by issues that have no interest.

B. The next bond levy would cut down the principal; it would promise the return at the end of, say, two years of only 90 per cent. of the principal. The traxation feature would now begin to come to the front. But men would not struggle very fiercely to evade taxes when the tax receipt—the bond—promised a return of 90 per cent. of the principal at the end of two years. Such tax-receipt bonds would be dealt in at all financial centres and have a market value that would fluctuate only with the demand for money generally. Maturing bonds would be accepted at their maturity value in payment of the new bond levies, and this fact alone would go far to sustain the market.

C. By successive issues, each of which promised a return of 90 per cent. of the principal, the entire national debt could be extinguished in thirty years with no demand upon taxation except a small amount at the close to end the series.

The Government might exercise its power and issue bonds which would return any per cent. of

the principal. A bond levy, being in fact a tax the Government would have the power and the right to fix as it pleased the terms of the bond tax receipt. The controlling considerations would be, first, the economic effect; second, the psychologic effect. It is almost needless to say the disturbance of economic, financial, and industrial con-ditions would be minimized in direct ratio to the of principal the bond tax promised to reamount of principal the bond tax promised to return. It would be practically negligible with a bond returning 100 per cent. of the principal, even though it paid no interest, for the reason that holders needing money could sell their bonds any day by discounting them on a 4, 5, or 6 per cent. basis, according to the money market.

A \$100 bond promising to return 90 per cent. of its face value in two years, discounted on a 4 per cent. basis, would be worth \$82.80 the day of issue, and would probably sell in the market at approximately that figure, or \$8.28 for each \$10 bond, and its cash value would increase from month to month.
The discount, plus the 10 per cent. deduction from

amount paid, is the tax actually paid.

The issuing of successive series of such bonds would disturb the country very little, either eco-nomically or psychologically. It is when the Government proposes to issue two billions of tax re-ceipts which promise no return that the country is disturbed, both economically and psychologically, and the disturbance is out of all proportion to the amount of the issue. In the end the money may be paid with very little actual disturbance, but meanwhile there is a panic in the financial, industrial, and commercial worlds; human ingenuity is exhausted to devise methods to evade the taxes in whole or in part; Congress is assailed as a body of demagogues; charges are made of sectional and class discriminations and exemptions. From a psychological viewpoint the situation could hardly be worse. It is well within the truth to say that the overwhelming majority of men and women who will have to pay the two billions of new taxes are now, and will be, sullen and resentful to a deplorable degree. It is safe to say that not since the close of the civil war has there been in the North so much feeling against the South as there is today, due to the fact that the South has been in control in the framing of existing revenue laws. Yet the money must be raised, and Congress should not be blamed for the faults of a system that is essentially unscientific, not to say vicious, and which has the example of other countries. If the North had been in control of Congress it is difficult to see how the tax burden could have been materially shifted. The population, the wealth, the large inco in the North, and the North, in contributing the large gross amount, does no more than its share. This, however, does not alter the lamentable psy-chological condition, the marked accentuation of a feeling of resentment and bitterness between the two sections.

The present program of this and other countries goes no further than the old, unscientific, empirical method of raising money by taxes and by bonds which are to be paid, principal and interest, by heavier and heavier taxes. There is no end in sight—save national bankruptcy. Today each country is living in a financial fool's paradise. Every intelligent man in each of the warring nations knows that if the war continues long enough each country will be bankrupt-one or more may be bankrupt now. It is the prospect of huge tax burdens, not simply for years but for generations, that is so frightfully discouraging, and this prospect Parlia-ments and Congresses accentuate each session with no suggestion of relief and solution. A mere heaping up of taxes and bonds for some one to pay repudiate-but who, when, where? No one

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knows, no one seems to care-literally a fool's

As a theoretic proposition \$25,000,000,000 could be raised by tax levies, because whether raised by taxes or bonds or both the entire amount is drawn in money, credit, and goods from the people. But omic and psychologic effect of raising \$25,-000.000.000 by taxes would be such as to eliminate the all-tax proposition from serious consideration. Therefore the annual budget, whether \$10,000,000,-000 or \$25,000,000,000, must be met by both taxes and bonds, and the first question is, how much by taxes? In a budget of \$25,000,000,000 it is practically immaterial, from the point of view of money realized, whether \$3,000,000,000 or \$5,000,000,000 are raised by taxes, the difference-\$2,000,000,000 -being only 8 per cent. of the total needed. But the economic and psychologic effects upon the country would be incomparably more than 8 per cent., they would be more nearly measured by the ratio of increase in taxes from \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,-000,000, or 66 2-3 per cent. The issue of \$22,000,-000,000 in bonds instead of \$20,000,000,000 would be negligible in effect. Whereas the increase of taxes from \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 in order to cut down the bond issue to \$20,000,000,000 would be attended with very discouraging effects. The enormous bond issue would be appalling enough without nearly doubling taxes, and it is doubtful whether it could be floated by voluntary subscrip-

Why do Parliaments and Congresses invariably deal the public this double blow? Because the old empirical scheme of raising money is wholly un-scientific. Because the bond issues do not contain within themselves automatic retiring features, but rely upon independent tax levies for interest and sinking fund. Hence with every bond issue there must be an increase in the taxing program to pay increased interest charges, and at least make a pretense of ultimately paying the principal.

If this country winds up the year 1918 with \$30,000,000,000 of bonded indebtedness at 4 per cent., that will mean an interest charge alone of \$1,200,-000,000, or \$2,000,000,000 annually if only \$800,000, 000 additional be devoted to the retirement of the bonds. And the year 1918 may be only the beginning. The point is that whether the war may last six months or six years the nation's financing should be lifted from its present from-hand-to mouth haphazard methods to a scientific level that will hold good in all times, times of peace as well as war, and for any length of time. That can be done only by:

1. Keeping tax levies at a fairly constant level and as free as possible from radical changes and advances which disturb the country out of all proportion to the money realized.

2. Issuing bond levies which automatically retire themselves, which contain their own taxing scheme.

Because a country is suddenly plunged into war and finds it needs billions annually instead of millions is no reason why a Parliament or Congress in the midst of new duties and responsibilities consuming all its time and energies should be called upon to take up the always delicate and difficult task of devising new taxes. Every country should have its scheme of ordinary and extraordinary financing worked out to the last detail in advance of any emergency, so that every requirement would be met in an orderly and systematic manner. England as well as the United States-not to mention other countries-found its scheme for financing in as chaotic a condition as its military. Both countries tried and abandoned the volunteer system for raising an army, but both countries adhere fatuously to the volunteer plan of raising money.

If the general proposition be accepted as sound, that bond levies should supersede the system of voluntary subscriptions, objections involving detail are not vital but simply call for intelligent consideration and solution.

Bond levies would be made under the income-tax amendment, and, by an extensive and more scientific organization of the present income-tax machinery it would be easily practicable to make one bond levy after another, inasmuch as one levy would pay another, with as much in addition as the country might need. The levies might succeed one another at frequent intervals, every three months or oftener, if necessary, or the levy could be continuous, calling for payments monthly,

The entire bond-taxing machinery resolves itself into a transfer of credits, no money passes, no money is required. The tax bonds should be printed in form as convenient to handle as our own or English banknotes, and larger denominations ould be readily exchangeable for smaller denominations, so that, while not made legal tender, they could be used in paying dividends and paying obligations where parties were willing to accept

The present 31/2 per cent. and 4 per cent. Liberty bonds are already selling below par. Their depreciation makes a new loan more difficult. It

is absurd to ask a laborer, farmer, or capitalist to buy a bond at par which he can buy in the markết for less than par, and while a plea to patriotism might induce some to subscribe, it would not induce more than a small minority, and such a plea should not be resorted to by the Government any more than begging a man to be patriotic and pay his taxes.

Under the bond-tax plan the bonds might fall below par without embarrassing the Government in the slightest degree, but they certainly would not fall as rapidly as issues of equal amounts of longtime bonds under the old and uncertain interest and sinking fund by taxes scheme. Instead of running

15-30 years, the longest bonds would fall due and be paid in full in five years. But to pro tect laborers and small holders generally and discourage buying up by loan sharks and speculators, every bond should have printed on the back a schedule of surrender, or cash values, say 5 per cent. under actual, which would be paid at any Post Office or Federal Reserve Bank.

As regards excess or war profits, they might be reached by either tax levies or bond levies, or both, but preferably by bond levies. A judicious use of both would yield the same or larger results, with less discontent and disturbance than the ex-

The Case of the Express Companies by an Official

A Plea for Increased Rates Based on a Showing of \$40,000 Loss on Almost \$100,000,000 of Business in Six Months

THERE are only three big express companies left in the United States. The fourth gave up the ghost two years ago and its territory was taken over by the others. That was the United States. The survivors are the American, the Adams, and the Wells Fargo. They are just surviving, and that is all, under the prevailing rates. Whether they shall continue as collectors, carriers, and distributers of fast package freight depends on the country's willingness to grant them an increase in They are asking this increase as a emergency measure, and have gone on record in their application to the effect that they will not opeffort to restore the lower rates if at any time after the war the commission determines that the increase now requested is no longer needed.

The spectacle of the great express companies appearing before the country, hat in hand, to explain the need for increased rates is novel, or would have been before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Post Office Department set about the readjustment of their affairs. The impression undoubtedly lingers even yet in the back of the public mind that the express business is inordinately profitable. It was for many years, so that despite the inroads made by extravagant management the companies paid fat dividends. The parcels post, carrying packages at much lower rates, and the reduction in charges ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission changed all that.

So reluctant have stockholders of the express companies been to recognize the change that as recently as last year the shares of the American Express Company sold as high as 140, Wells Fargo at 144, and Adams at 154. Now the first named sells at 81, Wells Fargo at 76, and Adams at 80. All three companies now occupy their own buildings on lower Broadway, two of them costly skyscrapers put up for office renting. And all three are working hard to build up their money order non-transportation departments, for under prevailing conditions they are not deriving any benefit from handling express matter. President of one of the companies tells why:

"We gladly lay all our cards face up," he said. "The more fully informed the public is about our business the better.

"In the first place, then, do you realize that it costs an express company more money to pick up your suitcase or barrel of apples, carry it to its destination and make delivery than you pay for the service? In the first six months of this year, from to July 1, shippers paid the express panies \$99,613,999. The express companies paid in expenses and taxes \$99,653,848. We actually had operating deficit of \$40,000 after handling that tremendous amount of business.

"That period ended with June. July was worse: August showed still widening disparities; September we are almost afraid to face. Not a dollar profit on one hundred millions of business, but a big cash loss. You can't dodge the question: Shall we get more pay or wind up business?

"Our company got after expenses to adjust them to the new rates of pay and cut them pretty deep-too far, in some cases. We saved \$1,500,000 in one year by getting our employes to co-operate Where there were four men at a station we would suggest that three assume the work, leaving one man to be transferred. His pay was divided, half going to the three who assumed heavier duties, and the other half coming out of the payrolls. Nearly every executive in the organization has come up through the works, and we had no trouble in getting the men to do their best to enable us to meet the new conditions.

"You don't think of the express companies as large buyers of materials, but we are. Feed for

our horses has gone to the skies; so has harness and everything that goes with the maintenance of our delivery service. The terminal costs have increased about 50 per cent. We buy vast quantities of stationery, and that has doubled. Our men have never been overpaid, and when living costs jumped we had to look out for them. We increased all wages of \$2,000 or less by 81-3 per cent., but that has not been enough to hold the organization together against the bidding of other employers who have been able to add higher costs to their selling We can't do that. Most of our men get from \$70 to \$125 a month, and they have to be high-class men to handle the valuable merchandise intrusted to them. Then we have lost 2,000 men out of 15,000 to military service, and must lose a great many more soon. The men who have taken their places have to be trained at a great expense. When a shipper needs a good man he takes one of our \$75 drivers and pays him \$125.

"There is a thought that occurs to me in that connection as showing why we lose money on our The loss and damage claims package business have gone up rapidly, partly because of the substitution of beginners and second-rate men for experienced handlers taken away, and partly because nearly everything that we handle has increased by perhaps 50 per cent. in value. Take a case of shoes, for instance. A pair of shoes that used to cost us \$4 on a claim now costs us \$6 or \$7. Yet we still get the same rate for carrying them.

"The war has forced us to give up many through cars and to use box cars in place of the regular equipment. Where we used to load a baggage car to be sent through to destination we how have to hold it at an exchange point and transfer the contents. That explains the increase in termi-nal charges. The more you handle an express ship-That explains the increase in termiment the more the damage you have to pay.

"The express companies have had to assume much work that used to be left to the railroads themselves. We get heavy shipments that we are not adequately prepared to handle because the consignee wants a quicker delivery than he can get by freight under present congested conditions. A manufacturing plant which ordinarily has a machine in reserve is running to capacity when a breakdown occurs. Ordinarily the idle machine or part would be used while a new one was on the way, but under pressure the manufacturer telegraphs for a new casting or machine and asks that it be sent by express. It is an actual fact that some of the articles given us are too heavy for our biggest wagons and break down our platform

"The express companies do not want to make war profits. They would be well satisfied to get that would enable them just to hold their organizations together and keep the business mov-That is the attitude in which we presented ourselves to the commission. To facilitate a de cision they asked that we notify shippers in advance to clear away as much of the discussion in advance as possible. We face an emergency and ve ask for emergency relief. We may have to return to the commission for additional help if we get this advance, but we do not want to ask for anything more than the minimum on which we can get along while the present abnormal problems con-

"The increase will benefit the railroads as much as us, for they get 50 cents out of each dollar we receive. The movement of troops and supplies has taken away much of our equipment, and that we are playing an important part in keeping the wheels of industry turning. If the 10 per cent. is added to present rates, the charges will still be considerably less than those which prevailed until the reductions were put into effect early in 1914. And, as I said, the business interests of the nation are so dependent upon fast and reliable express service that they are co-operating with us in get-ting the increase. It is not an increase to protect dividends, but to cover the actual costs of our transportation department and allow us to keep it up."

London Disappointed at War Bond Sales

Stock Market Trading Falls Off Under Urge to Buy Government Issue, But Weekly Returns Are Steadily Decreasing

Special Correspondence of The Annalist LONDON, Nov. 8.

BUSINESS in the London Stock Exchange B which, a few weeks ago, was quite lively has recently slowed down. The public, long restrained by the officially imposed embargo on speculative operations, seemed to be straining at the leash und, while they could not engage in the type of operations which, when the war broke out, was represented by an open account running up to £100,000, 000—the greater portion has since been liquidated—there was an evident desire to look about for the sort of security which, if held for a little while, might give a turn on the outlay.

According to the emergency rules under which the Stock Exchange recommenced business in Jan-uary, 1915, all transactions must be on a cash basis. Bargains may not be continued or "carried over," to use the technical description. The seller is supposed to have the stock and the buyer the cash so that the transactions can be immediately disposed of. Things, of course, do not quite work out this way in practice. Jobbers or dealers—the men who in happier times made the market in the various groups of securities, owing to their willingness to deal either way at prices which they would quote—are still sometimes prepared to buy stocks or shares for which they have no immediate outlet, putting them in their name with no doubt, in some instances, the assistance of bankers' credit. are not disposed to sell stock which is not in their possession, but occasionally, no doubt, when they think there is a reasonable opportunity of it being quickly obtained, business is entertained ich is not in the strictest interpretation bona fide. It is the custom to allow the seller of a security

eriod of five days in which to deliver the name of the transferer, but it often happens that this period is considerably exceeded, as many as twenty days—and sometimes even more—elapsing before the formalities required for the transfer of securities are complied with.

Obviously these delays give an opportunity for mild sort of speculation. A buyer may acquire a number of shares for which, doubtless, he is prepared to pay, but, if by chance they rise considerably in value before the name of the seller is forthcoming, there is a natural temptation to sell again and so take a profit without ever actually completing the first bargain. Among other things the reveis a loser by transactions of this nature, as the stamp duty, payable by the buyer on all securities purchased, is not received. This, however, is con-sidered a small matter compared with the actual existence of speculative facilities which officially

There seems to be very little doubt that a short time ago quite a number of persons were taking advantage of the laxity in regard to the delivery of shares, and the Stock Exchange Committee is not disposed to be over zealous in the enforcement of the rules. But lately the scene has changed. Good news or an absence of bad is an indispensable condition if this Stock Exchange by-play is to be successful, and recently the military and political developments have not been uniformly satisfactory. The western front has been keeping its good record, but the Italian reverses were discouraging, chiefly because they suggested a prolongation of the con-flict. Stock Exchange spirits, which had been high, began to droop, the speculator was no longer eager, and a good many shares of questionable merit which had been lifted out of a semi-obscurity while the public were looking about them for something to buy, retired once more into the background.

And so it is that the Stock Exchange has lost its

buoyancy and has experienced a succession of dull days. The unlooked-for political happenings are not perhaps wholly responsible. At least one additional reason for the slackening activity was the forceful reminder to the investor that he was forgetting the paramount claims of the war. There had been in progress another kind of speculative ase, the acquisition of securities at present ng little or no dividend, but which had a reasonable prospect of appreciation later on. The attractions of these are manifest, because no income tax is payable on capital appreciation, and if shares bought now are subsequently realized at a fair profit, the advantage to the buyer is considerable. The investment of money in existing securities does not help to solve the financial problems of the the investment condition ruling after the war, and

Government and the public, which had not been hard pressed in the matter of the purchase of war issues of any kind since the subscription of the record loan earlier in the year, were made to under-stand that the period of grace must be considered at an end.

They were expected to subscribe to the full extent of their resources to the new national war bonds and the slackening of Stock Exchange ac-tivity was proportionate to the success achieved. That success has not, perhaps, been so striking as was hoped, and the record of the first three weeks has not been maintained in the last two, but as, Oct. 2, when the subscription lists were open and the amount taken up has reached £82.491.950. or more than the sum put up for the preceding issu of Exchequer bonds in upward of five months, the flow of funds to the Stock Exchange was necessarily checked. The applications as recorded officially are as follows:

Week ended Nov. 3...... 12,338,000

In addition £965,000 was subscribed through the Post Office in small amounts in the eleven days to Oct. 27. The falling off from the excellent start, if not a cause of misgiving, is unquestionably a disappointment and there is an inclination to blame the Government for its want of imagination in the matter of publicity. The department responsible for the business of interesting the investor does its best in the matter of newspaper advertising, but an issue on offer from day to day seems to require some striking departure from old methods. The public have to be continuously prodded and a really satisfactory way of doing this has not yet been devised. The remarkable campaign carried out in the United States when the second Liberty Loan was on offer brought an inevitable contrast seemingly casual methods, and, while there is all the difference between a propaganda lasting a month and one that has to be kept going all the time, one or two leaves might be plucked out of the American book with advantage to ourselves.

After the withdrawal of the issue of Exchequer bonds on Saturday, Sept. 22, the Government lost little time in perfecting its plans for an alternative appeal to the public. The moment was considered unpropitious for the issue of another long-dated loan, partly, perhaps, because of the monetary disturbance which would result but more particularly because the funds which many investors hereward from their harkers to record investors borrowed from their bankers to respond freely to the offer made last January have not yet been entirely repaid. A recent estimate placed the amount of the canceled liabilities at 50 per cent. but this probably left approximately £100,000,000

still outstanding.

The Treasury therefore decided to continue its day-to-day borrowing in a different and more attractive form. On Tuesday, Oct. 2, the subscription lists were open for the present war loan which bears the title of national war bonds. It gives the in-vestor a wide choice of securities and conversion options which may one day prove valuable. The actual issue—on which no limit is placed—consists of the following, the price of issue being par

Five per cent. bonds, repayable Oct. 1, 1922, at 12 per cent.; 5 per cent. bonds, repayable Oct. 1, 24, at 103 per cent.; 5 per cent. bonds, repayable Ct. 1, 1927, at 105 per cent; 4 per cent. bonds, from tax compounded,) repayable Oct. 1, 1927, at 100

Making allowance for the premiums on redemption, the yield on the 5 per cent. bonds, from which income tax is deducted, is approximately £5 7 shillings gross, giving a net return of about 4 per cent., or the same as that carried by the tax-free issue on which tax is compounded at 5 shillings in the pound sterling, as nearly as possible in rela-tion to the 5 per cent. bonds. It is not improbable that the tax-free bonds will prove more popular than was the case with the long-dated issue of January last, for if there is no likelihood of an imincrease in the scale of taxation the ques tion will have to be considered in the light of the situation if the war is still in progress when the Chancellor presents his budget statement next year.

Holders of the 5 per cent. bonds will be at liberty to convert them practically at any time into the 5 per cent, war loan at the rate of £100 5 per cent, war loan for each £95 nominal value of national war bonds surrendered, and holders of the 4 per cent. bonds can exchange into the 4 per cent. tax-free war loan at the rate of £100 4 per cent. war loan for each £100 nominal of 4 per cent. na-The exchange can thus be eftional war bonds. feeted at the original price of issue of the war leans. The worth of the option will depend upon

more particularly when the Government has the first opportunity of repaying the war loans in 1929. If the value of money is then low and the Govern-ment is able to replace the war loans at a reduced rate of interest it will mean an advance in the price of the 5 per cent. issue to par, giving to those who convert into it a considerable profit. It is this consideration which will probably cause the majority of investors to choose the 1927, or year 5 per cent. bonds, as this security gives them "longest run for their money."

But this is not the only option carried by the ue. In the event of future loans (other than short-dated issues and those made abroad) for the purpose of carrying on the war, the bonds now offered will be accepted at their par value as the equivalent of cash for the purposes of subscription. with an allowance for accrued interest. Among other things this option and the conversion rights offered to holders of existing securities would seem to establish a maximum of six years for a short-dated security. The option which is now given to the subscribers of national war bonds is carried by that portion of the 4½ per cent. war loan, which is not already exchanged for the 5 per cent. issue, and also by the 5 per cent. Exchequer bonds 1919, 1920, and 1921, and the 6 per cent. Exchequer bonds 1920. These securities will have the right of exchange into the 5 per cent. national war bonds repayable 1924 or 1927 and the 4 per cent. income tax compounded repayable 1927 but not into the 5 per cent. issue repayable in 1922. It is useful to have this principle definitely laid down. The Stock Exchange has always considered five years the maximum period for a bond de-scribed as "short-term," and this may be the view of the Treasury, while it is admittedly not more than six.

Five per cent. bonds, which are registered in the books of the Bank of England or the Bank of Ireland, will have the interest paid without deduction of income tax at the source. Holders not resident in the United Kingdom will be exempt from all British taxation, present or future, and the new bonds can be tendered at their issue price of £100, with proper allowance for accrued interest for death duties, excess-profits duty, and munitions Exchequer payments.

Would Nationalize Railroads Under Federal Charters

Editor of The Annalist:

THE most serious problem before the nation today, next to that of winning the war, is the problem of the railroads. Railroads are the greatest and most-important industry of the nation; they are its second line of defense in war, they are the first line for the defense of commerce in peace. They are the arteries of communication, and as such are as important to the country as the human arteries are to the human body.

At present these arteries are suffering from a serious attack of arterio sclerosis. This is the result of too much attention and too little care. The condition of the roads is so serious that a large and rapidly increasing number of people are advocating Government ownership as a remedy. Government ownership, however, would not prove a remedy, but a failure and a calamity, and Government own-

ership can be avoided.

First, consider the proper relationship which should exist, but which never has existed, among the railroads, the Federal Government, the States, and the public. Many people appear to believe that the railroad corporations are simply organizations for robbing the public, and that they should be penalized by excessive taxation for their depredations against the public. Political demagogues, in order to gain votes, have proclaimed that theory which they know to be false.

Railroads are the servants of the nation. "As the laborer is worthy of his hire," so these servants are worthy of their hire. The hard earned money that has been working in these railroad enterprises for forty years and more, in many cases, is worthy

These servants represent hundreds of thousands ecurity holders who have invested or sunk \$19,-000,000,000 in preparation for public service. These transportation servants are compelled, by Congress, to serve their subordinates with the fat of the Instead of being allowed to starve, they should be protected by the Government from assaults by capital and from assaults by labor. This has not been done.

The Federal Government is reported to have said to the owners of manufacturing enterprises:

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Saving the Motor Car Industry

Both the Makers and the Government Will Profit by Regulation of the Automobile Industries Committee, Which Will Aid Production by Co-ordination.

ONE of the most noteworthy acts of the War Industries Board at Washington, in its program toward conserving the business interests of the country, while at the same time sacrificing none of the needs of the Government in the manufacture of munitions of war, was the appointment of an advisory committee representing all the auto-mobile and accessory makers, to have general charge of all questions affecting the future output of the big automobile plants.

The appointment of this committee was due to a protest from the motor manufacturers at the order prohibiting the shipment of alloy steel for the manufacture of passenger cars. Without this steel, the industry was threatened with extinction within a short time. A conference with the War Industries Board resulted in a modification of the erder, and the advisory committee was named to act with the War Industries Board in regulating, as necessities require, the proportion of Government and private work to be done by the various

factories.

The committee is composed of three members A. W. Copland, representing the Motor and Acces-Manufacturers; Hugh Chalmers, First Vice President of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and John R. Lee of the Ford Motor Company, representing Henry Ford, who is already devoting a large portion of his factory work to Government needs. Mr. Copland is Chairman of the committee, and Mr. Lee Secretary. Mr. Copland was actively associated with the committee of engineers in designing and building the new army engineers in designing and building the new army truck recently accepted by the Government, of which it is said by experts: "Nothing ever done by the truck industry of any nation compares with the achievement of America in producing the standard military truck." It was designed and built in three months. The necessary parts are now being made in several factories, and 10,000 of these trucks of three-ten capacity, will be delivered. these trucks, of three-ton capacity, will be delivered to the Government between Jan. 1 and June 1

The committee, known as the Automobile In-dustries Committee, has its headquarters at Washington in the Second National Bank Building. Its organization has within the last two weeks given ability to the automobile industry and all of its affiliated interests which, prior to its appointment, were in a state of uncertainty and chaos.

A curtailment of automobile manufacture for pleasure or passenger needs is recognized by both makers and dealers as an absolute necessity. There is virtually no dissent from this view. The motorists objected strenuously to the definition which many of them felt that Washington, officially at least, was inclined to place upon the automobile as a nonessential. An industry which has grown within a few years, they said, to be the third largest industry in the country, representing a capitaliza-tion in all of its departments of more than \$1,250,-000,000, and with an output for 1916 aggregating 1,800,000 cars of all kinds, was not justified in being arbitrarily classed as a nonessential. The automobile, in its broadest sense, has virtually ceased, they said, to be a pleasure car. While its pleasure opportunities are naturally great, the automobile of today in America is primarily recognized as a vehicle of utility.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

Farmers and dwellers in the small towns of the Far West and South have been, proportionately, the heaviest buyers of automobiles in the last year, but within the last few months there has been a very noticeable increase in the demand for trucks and commercial vehicles of all sizes, and more especially of the one to two ton variety. Many manufacturers who, hitherto, made nothing but passenger cars are now turning their attention to the commercial vehicle. Several large Western plants have enlarged their factory facilities for trucks and small delivery wagons. This enhanced production has been accelerated, to a large extent, by the enormous Government orders and export to the Allies, as America is today virtually the only automobile producing country in the world. Contracts representing more than \$30,000,000 have already been placed by the Government for automobile trucks, in addition to the 10,000 trucks being made of the standardized army truck type. A large part

of the Ford factory in Detroit is being used for the making of small commercial cars, from half to three-quarters of a ton capacity, and, in addition, Mr. Ford is preparing to make thousands of his new tractors for use in the untilled and devastated fields of the warring countries. He has promised 12,000 tractors to France and 7,000 to England, all of which will be delivered before he attempts to fill the demands from the American market.

Another fact primarily due to the war that has emphasized as never before the essential value of the automobile, is its availability for quick transportation of materials. The railroad freight car shortage has brought the reliability of the automobile as a common carrier prominently to the front. Motor car transportation routes are being established in many parts of the country, and the Government has recently put into operation, as an experiment for further development, a parcel post service by automobile between Washington and Baltimore. The National Highways Association as report recently submitted to the Was Depart. in a report recently submitted to the War Department at the request of Secretary Baker, recommended the establishment of regular motor truck routes from Pittsburgh and other points to the East, as a means of lessening the freight conges-tion. It is by no means too much to expect that long before the close of the war many motor truck routes of several hundred miles between important shipping centres will have been established, and some, if not all, of them may remain as permanent carrying systems to the growing transportation needs of the country.

Howard E. Coffin's statement, at the time the order was made prohibiting the further use of alloy steel for passenger automobile manufacture, that "it is the beginning of a great economic mistake," is believed to have had considerable weight with the War Industries Board in leading to the conference with the motor car representatives which resulted in the working out of a more harmonious plan for mutual co-operation between the motorists and the authorities at Washington. The automobile industry uses about 5 per cent. of the steel production of the country, about 42,000,000 tons. That means that about 2,000,000 tons of steel go into automobiles. A writer in Automotive Industries, one of the leading automobile trade papers, says that in 1916 the production of alloy steel in the United States was 1,362,615 tons, and of this about 600,000 tons were absorbed by the automobile industry. He points out that, with the normal proenger cars curtailed by 40 per cent. duction of pas quection of passenger cars curtained by 40 per cent., practically 240,000 tons of alloy steel are naturally released for other uses. The vital point being taken up by the Automobile Industries Committee, in co-operation with J. F. Replogle, Director of Steel Products, and the War Industries Board, is to ascertain the real facts of the steel situation with regard to production and Government needs, so that, before any radical restriction of shipments is authorized, definite statistics may be at hand. The gathering of this information has been intrusted H. L. Horning, Chairman of the Automotive Products Section of the Council of National De-

To how great an extent the automobile production of the country will be curtailed to supply necessary war munitions cannot be predicted present. The production is now estimated at from 25 to 40 per cent. under the normal output. It is generally admitted that it will soon reach 50 per cent. Below that the makers hope it will not be necessary to go. It is the intention of the Automobile Industries Committee to furnish the War Industries Board with such information regarding the equipment and facilities of the different plants as will enable the Government departments to assign to each manufacturer the kind and quantity of is best qualified to undertake, thereby making it unnecessary for the Government auto-cratically to commandeer all the facilities of any plant, to definitely limit the production of automobiles on a percentage basis, or to deny a sufficient supply of coal and other materials to any factory to keep the factories in operation. This policy, it is believed, will hold intact all the manufacturing organizations, so that they will be of most value to the Government, while assuring the dealers throughout the country of a continued, although decreased, supply of cars.

Government officials freely admit that next to steel and ships, the automobile industry is the most important in the war. It embraces 980,000 workers, including many of the best engineers and mechanics trained in gasoline engine design and con-struction. The gasoline engine is regarded as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, factor in the secution of the war. It is used for submarines and other boats, airplanes, to say nothing of the

great ambulance and truck service. of automobiles in use in the United States is estimated at 4,242,000, several times more than are used in all the other countries of the world. Besides the 500-odd automobile factories, there are 1,080 factories engaged in the making of various accessories, and the industry supports 26,700 dealers and more than 26,000 garages and machine

In the development of the automobile industry America has outstripped all other countries, and its uccess has been unquestionably due to the lowpriced machine, with its moderate cost of maintenance and its remarkable utility in the rural sections of the country. Iowa has the highest percentage of cars per thousand of population of any State in the Union, and it is also one of the leading agri-cultural States. Next to this country, England, France, Italy, and Germany were the only other automobile-manufacturing countries previous to the war. In France and Germany the industry has practically been wiped out. It is almost dead in England, where the industry was almost if not entirely confined to the manufacture of high-priced The low-priced car upon which production has been based was never developed in Great Britain. Italy has been the only European country where the automobile industry, in regard to production, survived during the war, although curtailed to a small fraction of its normal output, and within the last six months it has been virtually at a standstill in that country. America, therefore, is now the only automobile-producing country of the world, and is called upon to supply not only its own needs but those of all the Allies

Record Security Decline Shown in Tabulation

Stock on New York Exchange Fell Off 24 Per Cent. and Bonds 14 in Period Just Ended

THE decline in the stock market which terminated, at least temporarily, last week, resulted in a loss of \$3,668,312,588 in the par value, estimated at \$15,000,000,000, of the stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. This reduction of approximately 24 per cent. in listed capital is probably the most drastic that has ever occurred in the securities dealt in on the floor of that institution.

The following summary shows the losses by di-ions, in accord with the arrangement of the Stock Exchange quotation list:

Stocks. in Dollars. Railroads 1,490,346,800 Street railways 85,934,138 Manufacturing and Industrial 1,442,012,520 Mining 184,285,823 Miscellaneous 125,095,289 Coal and iron 48,146,954 Gas and electric light 134,304,499 Insurance 915,000 Telephone and telegraph 127,756,628 Express 29,314,937			1	lotal Decline	
Street railways 85,934,138 Manufacturing and Industrial 1,442,012,520 Mining 184,285,823 Miscellaneous 125,095,289 Coal and iron 48,146,954 Gas and electric light 134,304,499 Insurance 915,000 Telephone and telegraph 127,756,628		-			
Manufacturing and Industrial 1,442,012,520 Mining 184,285,823 Miscellaneous 125,095,289 Coal and iron 48,146,954 Gas and electric light 134,304,499 Insurance 915,000 Telephone and telegraph 127,756,628	Railroads			1,490,346,800	
Mining 184,285,823 Miscellaneous 125,095,289 Coal and iron 48,146,954 Gas and electric light 134,304,499 Insurance 915,000 Telephone and telegraph 127,756,628	Street railways .			85,934,138	
Miscellaneous 125,095,289 Coal and iron 48,146,954 Gas and electric light 134,304,499 Insurance 915,000 Telephone and telegraph 127,756,628	Manufacturing an	d Industrial		,442,012,520	
Miscellaneous 125,095,289 Coal and iron 48,146,954 Gas and electric light 134,304,499 Insurance 915,000 Telephone and telegraph 127,756,628	Mining			184,285,823	
Gas and electric light. 134,304,499 Insurance 915,000 Telephone and telegraph 127,756,628	Miscellaneous			125,095,289	
Insurance	Coal and iron			48,146,954	
Telephone and telegraph 127,756,628	Gas and electric l	light		134,304,499	
	Insurance			915,000	
Express 29,314,987	Telephone and te	elegraph		127,756,628	
	Express			29,314,937	

The decline in the bond market was not so large, amounting to approximately 14 per cent. on an estimated value of \$10,000,000,000. Following is an approximation of the losses by divisions:

		7	Total Decline
Bonds.			in Dollars.
Railroads		 	1,198,627,130
Public utilities		 	26,890,268
Industrial and	miscellaneous	 	200,004,277

......1,425,521,675 Grand total stocks and bonds...5,093,834,263

It is natural that the value of securities on the market should decline when the Government makes upon the nation such demands for money as were

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THE ANNALIST

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1917

The Time to Prepare Is Now

So far we are only playing at economy and the conservation of supplies. The aggregate tonnage of sugar, flour, and bacon saved by the patriotic denial of those who are heeding the Hoover appeals is but a very small part of the increased consumption abroad. The darkening of advertising signs after most people have gone to bed is a ridiculous concession to the cry for less waste of coal. The slogan has been jeered into hiding, but most of us still believe in business (and, with it, pleasure) as usual.

The leaven of apprehension is at work under the surface of tranquillity none the less and vast changes of a fundamental nature are working out. Officials who have not had imposed upon them the duty of issuing daily bulletins calling upon the people to do their bit by taking one less lump of sugar or by eating more corn bread are looking ahead to a not distant future when the Government will not suggest nor ask economy, but compel it in the name of public necessity. The President's forthcoming address to Congress is expected to convey a warning of the urgency of putting greater powers into his hands in order that he may commandeer industry where it is not serving the nation's first need.

In the meantime it should not be forgotten by the manufacturers of non-essentials that the Administration is assuming absolute control over the output of coal mines. The day may not be far distant when the applicant for a supply of fuel will be required to establish a case for the use he proposes to make of it. He can postpone that day by saving his coal wherever opportunity offers, but the wise manufacturer of things that are not included among the necessities will begin to consider the possibilities of converting his plant to better, because more essential, use.

The Railroads and the War

THE railroads of the United States, to an extent unsurpassed by any other industry, have given to the Government unselfish loyalty and efficent support from the moment that the country's entrance into the world conflict threw on the roads an exceptional burden, exceptional not only in bulk to be moved but in the importance of its relation to the successful prosecution of the war. Theirs has been a task upon the successful completion of which has depended almost every activity undertaken by the Government for the furtherance of the cause of ourselves and our allies.

The creation and development of the army, which meant much movement of men, equipment, materials for cantonment construction, food and so forth; the maintenance of a continued supply of foodstuffs at the seaports for shipment to our allies; the transportation of raw products to the points of manufacture and the removal of completed goods to their destinations-all

this meant work for the railroads in addition to their customary task of attending to the country's wants, its supply of coal, food, clothing, the million and one articles

of every-day commerce.

That they have accomplished each task allotted to them has been due to their own tremendous efforts; that they have reached the end of their resources and see failure ahead without the assistance which only the Government can give is due to no fault of

They entered upon their war work with inadequate equipment which too rigid regulation played a part in preventing them from renewing and extending. They entered it handicapped by the law which compelled them to spend huge sums in wage increases, yet gave them no adequate compensation in earning power through increased rates. They did not despair. Even now they have not abandoned hope. They see a way to success and they have sought the aid of the Government in starting along that path. Their proposals, as informally outlined, are these:

Abandonment of competing passenger service. Use of some lines entirely for freight; of some entirely for coal.

Shipment of food to Europe from Gulf ports

to relieve congestion at Atlantic ports.

More manufacturing of munitions away from

congested Eastern territory. Permission by the Government for the common use of terminals and for the general pooling of equipment.

of Government mandate back of regulations of the Railroads' War Board.

Prompt extension of Government priority orders to relieve growing congestion at termin

All that they have asked the railroads should have. It should be beside the question that some of their proposals apparently would violate provisions of the interstate commerce laws. The outstanding fact is that the United States must win this war. It is not too much to say that without the efficient aid of the railroads we cannot win, and it follows that whatsoever aid shall make the railroads efficient must be provided.

The methods proposed are drastic, but the occasion is extreme. All that is sought to be accomplished now might easily have been achieved without resource to what appears now to be the only means at hand. It is too late to remove restricting regulations, too late to increase earning power and so provide the wherewithal for the purchase of new equipment, new rolling stock, locomotives, freight cars, and gondolas, must get along with what we have, and we can do so only by the most intensive cooperation, what amounts to the reorganization of the entire railroad facilities of the country into a single gigantic system.

So far as they have been able within the bounds of the present law, and somewhat across its borders in some instances, the railroads have endeavored to accomplish this unaided. They have acted together for the common good under the guidance of the Railroads' War Board and, no later than yesterday, additional instructions were sent to the roads by this board authorizing them, wherever possible, "to arrange for common use of terminals and facilities, to tide over threatening emergencies" and "wherever transportation can be conserved to avoid the use of unreasonably circuitous routes, carefully avoiding, however, overloading direct routes."

Unaided, the roads, according to a statement yesterday by Fairfax Harrison, Chairman of the War Board, so utilized their rolling stock in the second quarter of this year that each locomotive handled 16.1 and each freight car 15.3 per cent. more revenue ton miles than in the corresponding period of last year, a gain which was equivalent to the addition of 4.985 locomotives and 361,000 freight cars to the combined equipment of the country.

To offset this, however, the roads are now faced with the problem of equaling the work already done and of adding to it the transport of more troops and the handling of 2,500 carloads of supplies for their use daily, and of accomplishing this with a working force reduced by 121/2 per cent. in numbers and a much larger percentage in efficiency.

If the pooling of interests and efforts shall enable the railroads to overcome these handicaps, if the other proposals they offer can be made to add to the efficiency of the country's transportation service, then they should be adopted at once and without thought of the hardships which they must necessarily impose on some of us. For the time the interests of individuals must be forgotten. All that counts today is winning the war.

The Nation's New Shipbuilder HOSE who had hoped that the invitation to Homer L. Ferguson, President and General Manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, would result in the placing at the head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation a practical shipbuilder of whom it could be said, as it was said of Mr. Ferguson, that he could "go to shipyards and tell for himself whether or not work was progressing satisfactorily,' can find satisfaction in the knowledge that Rear Admiral Frederick R. Harris, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Yards and Docks, who has been named to fill the General Managership left vacant first by Major Gen. G. W. Goethals and more recently by Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps, is himself a practical constructor of ships.

Since the creation of the United States Shipping Board and its Emergency Fleet Corporation there has been a steadily widening conviction that the man at the head of construction should be an executive of practical experience, one who could speed the work to the top notch and, at the same time, so supervise it that nothing of quality should be sacrificed to quantity production.

Major Gen. Goethals brought to the task executive ability such as few men, perhaps, could have supplied. But he was not a shipbuilder. Admiral Capps added a profound technical knowledge to the forces charged with the speedy production of ships. But he, like Major Gen. Goethals, was not a shipbuilder of the sort who once made America's merchant marine a power on the

Shipping men felt that such an executive had been found in Mr. Ferguson, but they can find reason for gratification in the fact that Admiral Harris is to take the place. His career has been in the official channels of naval life rather than in the lessrestricted expanse of big business, but within the limits of his field he has already shown himself a constructor of imagination and daring. It was he who built a drydock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard after private constructors and engineers had agreed unanimously that the foundation offered was such as to defeat the effort.

He will have, too, the co-operation of Charles A. Piez, Vice President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, who, under the recent adjustment, was put in actual charge of construction. It is to be hoped that the combined efforts of these men will result in the speedy and continued delivery of ships which the nation so urgently needs and on which, in large measure, must depend our success in the war.

European Financial Cables

PARIS MARKETS REFLECT WAR SUCCESSES OF BRITISH

But Proximity of New War Loan Causes Wave of Selling and Profit-Taking

By Cable to The Annalist

PARIS, Nov. 24.

MONDAY'S Bourse recorded an upward movement, principally among metal stocks and the shipping group, particularly Trans-Atlantique, Chargeurs Reunis, and Messageries Maritimes. On Tuesday Omnibus and Transport shares were the favorites, and on Wednesday the French Collieries, the sugar and the petroleum groups.

The British military successes near Cambrai, coupled with the large majority obtained by the new Clemenceau Ministry, stimulated the market Thursday with the exception of the Russian group. The Bourse was active Friday, but there was some selling in view of the proximity of the new war loan, with profit-taking in shipping, and rubber shares, while sugar issues and the collieries registered further advances.

Improvement was reported in the position of the De Beers Diamond Company, and Suez Canal jumped 100 francs on the week, largely helped by the British successes in the Palestine, but the markets closed easy, with selling predominant because of the foregoing reasons coupled with the unsatisfactory outlook in Russia.

New taxation, foreshadowed for the coming year, includes a raising of the present tax on excess war profits, higher death duties, higher receipt stamps, and an increased tax in the retail trade on luxuries.

All silver coins bearing the Napoleonic inscription are to be called in shortly, and the same proceeding will be followed with the bronze currency similarly envisaged if the present unpatriotic hoarding of small coins continues.

The gold holdings of the Bank of France amount to 3,294,347,932 francs. War advances increased 200,000,000, and foreign advances 15,000,000. Exchange rates were easier, business being done today in sterling at 27.23 and dollars at 5.72.

Preliminary discussions with the American Mission have already commenced.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL ACTS STIMULATE LONDON MARKET

War Securities Hold First Place in Popularity and Other Issues Are Increasingly Favored

By Cable to The Annalist

LONDON, Nov. 24.

MILITARY and political happenings stimulated the stock markets this past week. The Russian developments were not a factor financially, as it is expected that the rule of the extremists will prove brief. The Premier's vigorous statement in Parliament on Monday disposing of the so-called crisis in consequence of his Paris speech, had a very bracing influence in all financial circles.

War securities were still the most popular, and there were many further advances in armament securities, especially old established businesses like Armstrong's and Vicker's. Oil shares were strong and active, and a substantial rise was recorded in Burmahs in response to the first dividend on ordinary capital.

The Treasury announced Monday its intention to requisition shares of the Royal Dutch Com-

"Live poor and die rich—insurance."
"Live rich and die poor—annuities."

Write NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY MONTPELIER, VERMONT, for booklet pany at £51 per share, in contrast to the ruling price of 49½, and the quotation rose to the mobilization figure as the immediate result of keen buying in shells owing to the desire of displaced shareholders to retain an interest in the Royal Dutch Shell group.

Shipping securities were increasingly popular and many prominent shares advanced, but there was a sharp reaction in Castner Kellner Alkali, owing to the reduction of the dividend from 22 per cent. to 20 per cent. Rubber shares were weakened by a fall in the price of the commodity. Further successes in East Africa directed attention to shares of the East African Land and Development Company, which responded with a big. advance and caused further support to Magadi Soda. Expectations that the acquisition by the Government of the output of tea companies will be on equitable terms created a good demand for leading issues. Other speculative markets were quiet, and investment securities were idle, although firm.

The announcement of a further loan by New South Wales of £3,000,000,000 in 5% per cent. bonds at a price of 99½ was a restraining influence. Peruvian Corporation stocks responded to the improved results of the past year, which permit the distribution of 6 per cent. against 5 per cent. on debentures and 1 per cent. in contrast to ¼ per cent. on preference stock.

Russian bonds were nominally lower and Scandinavian stocks were weakened by the rise in exchanges. French 5s were steadier. It is anticipated that the portion of the new French loan to be issued on this side will be offered at an early date at 62½, the equivalent, at the exchange of 27.40, of the Paris price of 68.60.

British railways were harder in tone notwithstanding some indications of labor unrest, the men refusing a further increase in wages of 5 shillings per week. Argentine railways made a further recovery, but some investors are still nervous in consequence of recent happenings.

It is reported that the De Beers Diamond Company shows profits for the past year of nearly £3,000,000, in contrast to about £1,000,000 the previous year, and a dividend on deferred shares of 40 per cent.

Money has been in keen demand in consequence of larger sums deposited with the Bank of England, which now allows the increased rate of 4½ per cent. on foreign balances, and preparations for the disbursment of the war loan dividend on Dec. 1, requiring about £50,000,000. War bond sales in the week to Nov. 17 were £10,806,350, compared with £9,791,600 the previous week.

French Shipping Regulations Subjected to Criticism

The Temps Questions Ultimate Efficiency of Plan to Control Itineraries, Freights, and Rates

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

PARIS, Nov. 8.

In July last the French merchant fleet was placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Marine with a view to stabilizing freights. Only French shipping then came within the scope of the decree but, as the bulk of vessels entering and leaving French ports belong to allied or neutral powers, the original decree has been recently modified so as to include the ensemble of shipping and freights as well. On Oct. 15 the following regulations went into effect for all vessels making use of French ports:

(a) A license must be obtained from the Under-Secretary of the Marine for all ships with a tonnage exceeding 100 tons engaged in traffic with France, French colonies or protectorates, whether the owners are French, allied or neutral.

(b) Applications for licenses must be submitted by the shipowners or Captains before the cargo is stowed on board

(c) The itinerary of the voyage must be

stated, the nature of the cargo, and the rate at which it is to be carried.

(d) In the case of non-observance of the foregoing restrictions, the Under-Secretary of the Marine is empowered to act in whatsoever manner may seem to him justifiable. This may include (in the case of vessels flying the French flag) requisition of the hull by the State.

The powers thus accorded to the official adviser would appear to be fairly extensive. He may grant or refuse a license; he may also change the itinerary of a ship's voyage in conformity with what he deems the needs of the State at the moment, decline to sanction the carrying of certain cargoes, and, what is more important to shipowners, he may even modify rates for the freight. The idea, as stated in the text of the decree, is to "watch over the national interests of the country, to combat, where possible, the ever-growing increase in the cost of living, at the same time safeguarding the possibility of reconstituting the fleet of the French merchant service after the war."

There has, undoubtedly, been a considerable amount of speculation with regard to the transfer of ships during the past few months. aries, in many instances incapable of distinguishing the stem of a vessel from the stern, were offering boats for sale daily, some of which passed through several "interested" hands before reaching the actual purchasers. But whether the large and elastic powers conferred upon the new Under-Secretary of the Marine will entirely suppress this class of trafficking, and at the same time improve the internal economic conditions of the country by wholesale taxation of freights, remains to be seen. Similar measures adopted last year only succeeded in driving away a good deal of neutral tonnage from French ports. It would seem to be in very commonly known as "a shipping order," and the Temps, at any rate, is not entirely convinced of the ultimate efficacy of the proposals contained in the latest decree.

European Bank Statements

Bank of England

21017			
	Cha	ange from	
1917.	Prev	ious Week.	1916.
Circulation£42,472,000	+	£114,000	£36,919,590
Public deposits 42,175,000		49,000	55,580,478
Private deposits122,596,000		2,085,000	105,417,900
Govt. deposits 58,735,000		14,000	42,187,582
Other securities 91,958,000		1,855,000	98,634,422
Reserve 31,833,000		137,000	37,938,443
Prop. res. to lia., % 19.32		0.16	23.56
Bullion 55,856,822	4	250,979	56,408,033
Bank rate. % 5			6

Bank of France

Nov.	22		
1917. Francs.	Pr	nange fron evious Wee Francs.	Francs.
Gold 5,331,397,245	+	563,100	5,036,089,484
Silver 248,517,373		1,434,000	316,257,954
Note circulation.22,414,455,420		68,610,000	15,952,396,405
Bills discounted. 680,832,905		16,478,000	601,978,400
Treas. deposits. 52,626,363	+	19,597,000	86,219,659
Advances 1,143,323,928	+	2,245,000	1,359,809,612
Gen'l deposits. 2,800,326,574		89,375,000	1,852,499,697

Bank of Germany

_ Changes in Statement of Nov. 13	
1	Marks.
Total coin and bullion.*	6,403,00
Gold	- 121,000
Treasury notes	- 16,453,000
Notes of other banks	934,000
	700,000
Investments "	- 6,564,000
Bills discounted	-173,092,000
Other securities	42,893,000
Notes in circulation	- 40,492,000
Deposits	-196,817,000
Other liabilities	44,580,000
Gold on hand, 2,403,904,000 marks, comp	ared with
2,516,757,000 marks a year ago and 2,433,202	,000 marki

Bank Acceptances

Bank	C A	ccep	tar	ices		
SI	TO	DELIV	ERY			
Eligible	30	Days.	60	Days.	90 E	lays.
acceptances-	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	Bld.A	sked.
Member banks	3%	31/4	37	3%	3,7	3%
Non-member b'ks	35%	3%	311	3/4	311	8,8
Non-eligible ac'pt	11/8	3%	4%	4	5	4
FOR DELIV	ER	Y WIT	HIN	30 DAY	3	
						Bid
Eligible member bar	iks.	*****				. 3%
Eligible non-member	ban	ks				. 4
Elleible bonk bills						E1/

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Premium Bonds for England in Committee's Hands

Expediency May Lead Government to Countenance Speculative Spirit in New Loan Offer

Special Correspondence of The Annalist LONDON, Nov. 8.

THE question which has agitated so many minds
—Shall the British Government give even the
smallest countenance to the speculative spirit by
agreeing to include premium bonds among its
money-raising schemes?—will, presumably, soon
be settled. The committee which the Chancellor
of the Exchequer promised should be set up after
the re-assembly of Parliament has now been constituted, after a rather longer delay than had been
anticipated, owing to the difficulty of finding an
impartial Chairman, one who had no settled convictions as to the propriety or otherwise of this
particular form of loan raising.

The choice has fallen upon Laurence Hardy, the other members being Sir E. Coates, Sir J. Fleming, Sir C. Henry, J. MacVeagh, J. Nolan, Arthur Richardson, Sir J. Spear, T. C. Taylor, W. E. Hume-Williams, and W. Tyson Wilson.

The Government is not, of course, pledged to accept the recommendations of the committee, but unless strong objections can be urged, it is customary for the Government of the day to accept the findings of the committees it appoints. The present Chancellor does not share the antipathy of his predecessor to this form of loan raising, and in view of the need of assembling all available resources for the prosecution of the war, a report in favor of the experiment would, almost certainly, be followed by a Government decision to adopt the recommendations.

The speculative instinct, common to most peoples and certainly quite lively in the Britisher, might bring substantial subscriptions to a premium bond issue, but in many quarters doubts are still expressed whether or not the response would justify the State in making so violent a departure from precedent in connection with Government loans. It may be said quite frankly that the matter is one of pure expediency. The necessities are so great that the moral side of the question is certain to receive less consideration from many minds than would be the case in normal times.

Success would justify the Government in making an appeal for subscriptions to a security the principal attraction of which would be the chance of gaining a large sum without laboring for it. Failure would condemn it; but the advocates of premium bonds are very confident that many pockets which remained closed when a question of 1 shilling a year interest on each £1 invested is involved would be opened wide if a real sporting opportunity were available. The premium bond is not an out and out gamble, because a moderate rate of interest would be paid, and periodical drawings, if properly and scientifically arranged, would prevent any wastage of capital. The subscriber

would take the risk of obtaining only a low rate of interest in return for the chance of a lucky draw.

British Government to Pay for Air-Raid Damage

System of State Compensation Devised in the Interest of Poorer Classes, Though All May Take State Insurance

Special Correspondence of The Annalist LONDON, Nov. 8.

THE greater risk of damage to property which has fallen to the inhabitants of London and other cities and towns in consequence of the increased aerial activities of the enemy has caused the Government to provide a scheme of State compensation. Formerly the liability devolved upon the victims, who could insure against it in the State Insurance Department at low rates of premium. At first the charge was 2 shillings per £100, but in February last this was reduced to 1 shilling per cent.

The Government assumption of liability is dated to commence from Sept. 1 in order to embrace the damage caused by the numerous visits of the Gothas to this country during the harvest moon, and the plan is devised primarily in the interest of the poorer classes.

Owners of property of values not exceeding £500, whether the building structure or the contents, will be compensated up to this amount without any insurance payment, but where the value exceeds this sum they will be reimbursed only if the extra amount is insured under the Government insurance scheme.

Those who have paid insurance premiums will not have them refunded and must be content to set the peace of mind they have obtained against the small sums they have paid. The Government insurance scheme covers damage from bombardment as well as from overhead attacks from aircraft, as it would have been obviously unjust to ask the dwellers on the coast to pay extra premiums for the additional risks which their place of residence entailed.

The new proposals embrace the "average clause," which means that if a property is not fully insured and a loss occurs, the compensation paid bears the same proportion to the loss as the amount insured bears to the total value of the property. This means that the Government will be responsible for the full amount if a property valued at £1,000 is insured for £500, but if covered for only £250 the liability of the Government would be restricted to £375. Money, securities, stamps, documents, manuscripts, or books of accounts are not covered by the insurance. This kind of property should always be in safe custody and obviously claims would be very difficult to substantiate.

THE total production of centrifugal sugar, in Taiwan for the 1917 season amounted to 901,878,-827 pounds.

British Shipping Interests Are Expanding for War End

Consolidation of Hain Company with the P. & O. Will Give Germany Formidable Rival in the East

Special Correspondence of The Annalist LONDON, Nov. 1.

SCARCELY a week goes by without bringing to light some new development in the consolidation plans of the great British steamship lines. While, no doubt, there is a good deal of rivalry among them for the acquisition of other interests, they do more or less restrict themselves to definite spheres of activity.

All of the recent purchases of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation, for example, have been in furtherance of their control of the Eastern shipping routes. There are many other shipping enterprises trading to the East, but when the P. & O. joined with the British India Steam Navigation Company and subsequently got the business of the New Zealand Shipping Company, it assured for itself a dominating position. This it has now further strengthened by the purchase of the Hain Steamship Company, the owner of twenty-seven modern cargo steamers of an aggregate tonnage exceeding 108,000. Since the war the undertaking has been earning large dividends, and the price offered had necessarily to be a tempting one. Under present conditions agreements are based on the current value of tonnage as well as on the earning capacity of the vessels, and it is doubtless owing to this circumstance that the P. & O. Company is offering the high figure of £80 for each £10 share. The offer is conditional upon its acceptance by at least 76 per cent of the amount of capital outstanding of £499,570, such proportion being essential to carry control, but there can be little doubt that the majority of holders will immediately close with such tempting terms.

Shortly before the agreement was announced the shares changed hands in the Stock Exchange at 34¼, which doubtless was judged to be a fair price for a shipping security whose most recent annual dividend was 35 per cent., but which had never previously made so high a return, and in prewar days had suffered the fluctuating fortunes common to business of this character.

The need of replacing tonnage lost by submarine depredations was clearly an influence with the Directors of the P. & O. in deciding to bring the undertaking into the Eastern shipping union, but there are other considerations without question, and Germany's subsidized shipping industry—if the promises of the German Government are carried out—will encounter some very formidable competitors, both in the Old World and the New. Germany will have to fight hard even to regain a minor place in the shipping world, for not only will she have to face the rivalry of the British undertakings, but the rapidly growing mercantile marine of the United States, as well as the enlarged shipping output of the neutral nations grown rich at the expense of the belligerents.

Week Ended Saturday, Nov. 24	Bank	Clear	ings	y Telegraph to The Annalist
Central	- Last			to Date-
Reserve cities:	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
New York	\$3,476,203,725	\$4,304,902,849	\$162,524,507,278	\$140,700,776,74
Chicago		463,652,197	22,435,869,226	18,246,196,496
St. Louis	163,185,149	128,778,926	6,181,237,999	4,780,712,287
Total 3 C. R. cities		\$4,897,333,972	\$191,141,614,503	\$163,727,685,529
Increase	*15.0%		10.7%	
Other Federal Reserve	cities:			
Atlanta		\$30,874,906	\$1,353,365,403	\$876,488,852
Boston	286,727,618	242,638,647	11,309,846,993	9,568,063,529
Cleveland	79,232,407	62,727,962	8,315,465,414	2,166,930,948
Kansas City, Mo	276,916,560	128,843,908	6,747,406,302	4,358,099,207
Minneapolis	38,673,462	39,282,386	1,981,883,048	1,299,504,304
Philadelphia	368,023,263	807,183,975	15,069,696,691	11,552,169,844
Richmond	42,247,369	26,415,064	1,325,563,189	814,750,490
Ban Francisco	125,310,116	81,233,158	5,237,167,085	3,076,207,525
Total 8 cities	\$1,272,776,083	\$919,400,006	\$40,340,394,125	\$33,712,214,699
Increase	38.4%		87.4%	
Total 11 cities	\$5,404,728,809 *7.0%	\$5,816,733,978	\$237,482,008,628 20.2%	\$197,439,900,228
Other cities:				
Baltimore	\$46,636,577	\$47,162,742	\$1,900,871,114	\$1,980,867,868
Buffalo	20,008,297	17,179,204	881,676,091	712,520,891
Cincinnati	41,078,446	36,574,032	2,047,172,172	1,567,449,982
Columbus, Ohio	9,217,100	10,000,000	476,102,900	438,785,000
Denver	- 23,359,860	18,530,354	775,561,168	003,330,102
Detroit	55,520,500	54,244,102	2,479,927,257	2,102,443,189
ndianapolis	13,331,000	12,871,463	620,610,259	506,870,294
os Angeles	29,594,000	28,378,000	1.841.845.650	1.145,355,462
ouisville	21,373,209	- 18,818,787	1,022,508,948	
dilwaukee				837,950,942
New Orleans	26,726,897	23,929,515	1,251,800,985	941,888,477
	55,920,142	42,979,816	1,791,246,653	1,186,394,998
	31,329,339	27,000,000	1,640,348,381	1,127,731,111
Mitsburgh	91,627,006	87,084,631	8,908,784,064	3,033,950,186
Providence	12,364,400	9,926,700	494,044,900	460,894,800
	16,123,785	19,607,111	780,418,706	687,324,872
Vashington	26,975,492 11,269,197	20,074,501 10,200,565	1,012,560,953 505,852,956	704,988,761 424,175,881
Potal 17 cities	\$553,055,287	\$484,047,523	\$22,980,887,517	\$18,372,895,817
Increase	14.2%	************	25.0%	
total 28 cities	And in case of the last of the	\$6,300,781,501	\$260,462,396,145	\$215,812,796,645

Actual Condition,	learing	Hou	se Sa	turda	y, Nov. 24
	Banks. T	rust Companie		a. W	eek's Chg.
Louns, &c	4,497,024,000	\$77,941,000	\$4,574,965,000	0	181,833,000
Gold	*54,022,000	2,921,000	56,943,000) -	8,031,000
Silver	*32,076,000	560,000	32,636,000) +	193,000
Legal tender	*18,571,000	470,000	19,041,000		1,855,000
National bank notes and		**-1			
Federal Reserve notes	*22.287.000	620,000	22,907,000	+	96,000
Cash reserve, State banks.	16,738,000	4,571,000	21,309,000		8,044,000
Reserve with depositaries.	549,245,000	3.310,000	552,555,000		5,915,000
Surplus reserve	113,299,390	84,300	113,383,690	+	4,123,380
	3,388,804,000	51,978,000	†3,440,782,000		37,394,000
Net time deposits	207,252,000	3,662,000	210,914,000		10,589,000
National bank circulation	33,110,000		33,110,000		73,000
*Cash in vault of men \$111,771,000. †U. S. deposits			nk, not cour	ited a	s reserve,

Clearing	g Hous	e Ban	ks-	-Avera	ge Fig	ures
Loans.	Deposits.	Cash Res.		Loans.	Deposits.	Cash Res.
*1917.\$4,612,605,000	\$3,580,197,000	†\$16,791,000	1911	\$1,354,012,000	\$1,360,313,000	\$347,728,000
*1916, 2,373,400,000	2,486,240,000	310,774,000	1910.	1,201,506,600	1,170,315,100	310,352,100
\$1915, 2,214,244,000	2,433,152,000	416,788,000	1900.	1,204,634,200	1,187,694,100	306,532,900
*1914. 1,499,403,000	1,455,939,000	289,297,000	1908	1,332,773,100	1,414,028,300	383,106,700
1913. 1,338,637,000	1,333,267,000	348,852,000	1907	1,187,998,400	1,079,818,800	215,851,100
1912. 1,300,412,000	1,290,760,000	328,910,000	1906	1,043,468,300	997,965,100	253,894,700
*Figures affect	ed by change	to new syst	em.	Reserve in S	tate Banks no	t members
of Federal Reserv	e Bank.					

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Would Nationalize Railroads Under Federal Charters

Continued from Page 680

"Go ahead and supply the nation's needs, and you shall be entitled to cost of operation, plus 10 per cenf. profit." To the railroad security holders it says in effect: "You must carry the transportation burdens of the nation, but the Government will not guarantee you a profit."

The autocratic commission which has po decree success or ruin to the holders of \$19,000,-000,000 of securities may grant a small increase of freight rates, but if it is granted the increase will probably be all absorbed by labor.

Railroads have done more to create taxable values in the States through which they pass than any other industry. They have been pioneers. They have deserved praise and encouragement, but instead they have been regulated beyond endurance and discouragd.

More harm than good has resulted to the nation from the Interstate Commerce Commission law. This law was designed to curb the railroads, and has succeeded. More harm than good has resulted to the nation from the Sherman anti-trust law. Thousands of people will suffer this Winter from lack of food and fuel because the railroads have been forced by these laws to a starvation basis and could not afford to buy enough equipment to handle the freight offered.

The attitude of the Interstate Commerce Commission toward the owners of railroads has been, in the opinion of the writer, as wickedly autocratic as anything that has occurred in autocratic Prussia for the last ten years. In the seven years since the commission obtained its present broad powers railroad securities have been depreciated approximately \$7,000,000,000, at the rate of \$1,000.000,000

That is not all the interstate commerce law is costing the American Nation. The injury resulting from checking of new railroad development, which development would tend to open up new soul food supply, cannot be estimated, but should have most serious attention.

Discrimination against owners of railroad securities is partly due to the fact that they are widely scattered and unorganized. This gives Federal and State officials the power to oppress. "Might is right," according to their reasoning. But "might" is no more "right" when exercised to ruin American railroad stockholders than it is in autocratic

No State or section has a moral right to hamper the efficiency of a railway by imposing upon it excessive burdens designed to relieve local industries from their fair share of taxation.

One excuse given by public officials for the illtreatment of railroads, is that they have lost confidence in the reports of railroad managers. If, therefore, the Government is to continue in control of the railroads, Government officials should be provided with power to ascertain for themselves exact conditions. Nationalize the railroads, Let Congress pass a law providing for the appointment of two Government Directors for each railroad. Government Directors would be prepared at all times to furnish Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission with accurate information concerning the finances and the operations of the roads to which they were assigned. Government Directors would be able to hear complaints of shippers and could settle many cases, and in other cases greatly facilitate the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Government Directors should be instructed to do all in their power to assist and promote the welfare of the roads in every proper way, but to report to the Interstate Commerce Comsion any violation of the law. The very pres erce of Government representatives on the Board of Directors would restrain other Directors from infringing the law. The service of Government Directors would do more than anything else to make the Interstate Commerce Commission law a success. It is not a success today. The present American railroad system, having broken down utterly the nation's safety, requires a new system of railroad control.

Nationalize the railroads, not by Government nership, but by authorizing railroads to transfer to the Federal Government all their rights, franchises, and charters received from the States, and receive in exchange a Federal charter. Under this Federal charter the Government should guarantee to furnish the railroads with all legal power necessary to carry out the mandate of the Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Take from the States the power to make freight

rates and collect franchise taxes. In other words, rescue the railroads from their present perilous position between the upper and nether millstones of Federal and State regulations and taxation. The Government has already assumed control of the roads, and it is in honor and duty bound to protect the roads in all things needful for the carrying out of orders, including sufficient revenues to maintain the properties in the highest state of efficiency without robbing the stockholders.

If, under a Federal charter, the Federal Government stood between the railroads and the States the plan would have many beneficial results. would keep the roads out of State politics, it would make it unnecessary for railroad corporations to control or attempt to influence State Legislatures, which some roads have been accused, probably unjustly, of doing. All taxes, except ordinary real estate taxes, could be collected by the Federal Government and rebated to the States.

It is very unfortunate that Mr. Warfield, who

so ably championed the cause of railroad security holders, should object to the nationalizing of the railroads by aid of Federal charters. The "old ox cart" theory of State rights seem entirely out The Pacific roads and the Southern board roads are as much servants of New England as they are of the States through which they pass. Otherwise, members of Congress from New England would have no right to vote directly or indirectly on the question of wages on these roads.

Is it possible to secure the repeal of the Inter-

state Commerce Commission law and the Sherman anti-trust law, or secure their amendment in a manner that would prove beneficial to the nation by protecting the nation's greatest industry? Yes!
By publicity. A publicity campaign should be started immediately, for the forcing of the truth about the railroads upon the attention of every citizen of the United States. Advertise the facts in every election district of the country. Eventually the truth will seep back to Congress, and Congress will be compelled to recognize the importance of encouraging the building of railroads by the assurance of decent treatment to the people who risk their money in railroads. Every bank, trust company, and insurance company and every other holder of railroad securities ought to be glad to support such a publicity campaign.

Railroad managers and stockholders, instead of lying down like pacifists, should combine and put up the strongest possible fight for the protection of their rights and their property. Such a fight would surely win, and, by winning, would add at least \$250,000,000 to the value of railroad securi-The importance of railroads in time of was recognized by Premier Lloyd George in his great speech, Nov. 17, in which he placed transports and railways next in importance to guns and ammunition as assets of the nation in carrying on the war. It is high time that the people of this country woke up to the vital necessity of promoting the railroad industry.

The present writer published, June 11, 1914, a uggestion which, if adopted, would have prevented the controversy now going on between shippers and railroad managers before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the country would not now be confronted by the menace of Government ownership. The suggestion was that one or two Government Directors be appointed to represent the Government and the public on the Board of Directors of each railroad corporation.—JUDSON C. WALL.

CCORDING to the preliminary report of the A Department of Mines, Ottawa, the mineral production of Canada in 1916 was \$177,417,574, as against \$137,109,171 in 1916. The previous maximum production was \$145,634,812, in 1913. In the United States the total value of the mineral production in 1916 was more than \$3,470,000,000, increasing \$1,076,200,000, or 45 per cent., over the \$2,393,800,000 recorded for 1915, and exceeding the former record year (1915) by more than \$1,000 .-000,000, according to the preliminary figures con piled by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

Practically all the minerals shared in this increase, gold being the only one of the more important products that showed a decrease in value, though silver and anthracite showed decreases in quantity but increases in value. The metals established a new record in 1916, exceeding for the first time \$1,000,000,000, and approximating a total of \$1,622,000,000. Pig iron and copper contributed more than 78 per cent. of the total increase of \$629,000,000, but large gains were made in zinc, fead, aluminium ferro alloys, and tungsten orcs.

NDICATIONS point to an unusually large crop of turnips in the Province of Ontario, Canada, for 1917. According to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the acreage planted in 1917 is 93,-034, as compared with 91,670 in the preceding year.

Washington as a Wartime Capital

Continued from Page 676

50 per cent, lost motion in this complex Government machinery?" a Secretary to one of the departments was asked. "No," he said. "Not 50; nearer 90 per cent." It was bad enough in pre-war but the creation of so many new boards has made it immeasurably worse. Red tape stretches from door to door; the seeker after action may break it time and again, but he will end by finding himself thoroughly entangled in it. Nothing can be done in the simple and direct way. By and by a new member of the Government's official family reconciles himself to the inevitable, and is content to let things take their roundabout, halting course, but he is likely to chafe and fume for the first few

The all-essential, elusive "O. K." would drive the business men temporarily in Washington to drink. if there were anything in the District to drink. Everything written must bear the official "O. K." etimes it must receive several smaller O. K.'s before it can command attention from the court of last resort. There is now one organization in Washington made up of some of the best talent in the country, comprising more than a score of volunte workers who do not receive even the stipulated \$5 per diem expense allowance, which has been at work for upward of a month without any tangible re-There is a blockade somewhere ahead around which nothing goes. Old timers laugh when the men in this department threaten to quit and go back home. They know that eventually the O. K. will be attached and results attained.

Stories of inefficiency; stupidity, graft, influ-They exence, and politics circulate everywhere, plain the feeling of discouragement which so many visitors carry home from Washington. They are only the surface indications that things are moving along in the usual way in a Government by democracy. The Allies are stumbling along toward victory, and the United States would present a strange spectacle if it did not pass through the successive stages of fault finding before settling down to war in real earnest. No one is free from the criticism: men in high places point out where the President has erred and predict that he will go too far or not far enough in carrying through many important

reforms now facing him.

Yet with all that it is a cheerful fact that the United States has accomplished more in the way of naking itself felt in Berlin in the first six months following its entrance into the war than Great Britain did in the similar period, although this nation is more than 3,000 miles from the sound of guns that were heard in London. It was not until the battle of the Somme that the English grasped the seriousness of the war; no less an authority than Balfour said that it took his countrymen two years to put aside trivial things in order to go after the boche in earnest. The Washington Administration is not blind to what economic changes must be worked here, to what revisions must be made in the laws; to what extent the country's resource must be gathered up. Gradually the great fundamentals of existence will come to predominate. Crusaders who rush to the National Capital to cry for more action break their spears against the im-movable wall of precedent. Everything must move along in its turn, but it is moving. That is the consoling thing.

N account of the increased cost of foreign coal and the difficulty of procuring regular shipments, the Spanish Government has authorized the organization of mine owners in each of the coal regions into syndicates, which shall, in turn, form a larger association, to be called the National Council of Coal Miners. According to Consul General Carl Bailey Hurst, its principal object is to intensify the exploitation of Spanish coal mines by grouping small concessions, investigating new fields, aug-menting the use of coal-mining machinery, &c. The Government will render financial assistance if it be

FRENCH Ministerial order of Sept. 17, report-A ed by the Consul General at Paris, points the exportation of trees, shrubs, and nursery stock to the usual allied and American countries.

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Money

A NUMBER of events of special bearing upon the money market took place last week. In the first place, the so-called "Money Committee," with its "money pool," which had rendered heroic service during the period when all efforts were concentrated upon the flotation of the Liberty Loan, decided early in the week to suspend temporarily its activities in view of the fact that the loan campaign had come to a close and because the payments for the bonds had virtually been completed. committee, in taking this action, felt confident that the money market was in a condition where it could take care of itself, and that support was no longer required. It was announced, however, that should conditions change and demand special attention, the committee would be ready at a moment's notice to come forward and supply ample funds as it had during the previous month.

As a result of the elimination of "pool the market stiffened up a little by reason of the fact that the operation of the pool made it possible for brokers to obtain funds at 4 per cent, when market conditions warranted the charging of a higher rate.

The advance was not considerable, however, rates going up to 5 per cent. Later in the week, quotations touched the 5% per cent. level, but the remarkable thing about the movement was the fact that toward the close as low as 21/2 per cent. was charged, thus making the week's range from 21/2 to 5% per cent., the lowest and the highest for some time past. Time money rates were practically un-

Among the other factors entering into the money situation, which necessarily played their part in fluctuations, were the credit transfers made by the banks to the Federal Reserve Bank in payment of Treasury certificates of indebtedness purchased some weeks ago, and the redeposit of the funds among depositary institutions.

Another interesting development was the sale of \$10,000,000 of two-year 6 per cent. notes by the General Electric Company. The full amount offered was promptly subscribed. The notes were sold at 98%, to yield 6.65 per cent., and compare with the \$15,000,000 three-year 6 per cent. notes sold by the same company about three months ago at 99%, yielding the investor 6.10 per cent. The increase in the yield offered is an indication of the higher price that money commands now

For the purposes of averting concentration of tax payments, the Treasury Department announced early in the week an offering of Treasury cent. certificates of indebtedness, dated Nov. 30 and due June 25. These certificates offer corporations and individuals an attractive security for invest-ment of funds which they have placed aside for meeting their tax bills, the rate being higher than that ordinarily paid by banks on deposits. It is expected that a great many will avail themselves of the offer, and the opportunity has been afforded for popularizing the certificates by having them issued in denominations as low as \$500.

The Treasury also announced that in view of the fact that the receipts for Liberty Loan subscriptions were heavier than expected and placed to the credit of the Government large sums of money which were not needed at the present time, that the Government would anticipate the redemption of certificates of indebtedness sold in September. Accordingly, the series of \$300,000,000 of 81/2 per cent. certificates dated Sept. 17 and maturing Dec. 15 will be redeemed on Dec. 6; and the series of \$400,000,000 of 4 per cent. certificates dated Sept. 26 and maturing Dec. 15 will be paid on Dec. 11. Besides the issues mentioned, there is still outstanding \$250,000,000 of 31/2 per cent. sold Aug. 28, which are due Nov. 30; and \$685,000,000 of 4 per cent. sold Oct. 24, which are payable Dec. 15.

Saturday's Clearing House bank statement owed an increase of more than \$4,000,000 in surplus reserves, that item being brought up to \$113,-883,000, the highest reported since Aug. 4, when the figure stood at \$168,735.000. Loans showed a contraction of about \$182,000,000 for the week, the same being ascribed principally to the redemp-tion of Treasury certificates which matured on Thursday, the New York Federal Reserve Bank alone paying out more than \$130,000,000 on presentation of these obligations of the Government. The statement further showed a reduction of about \$48,-000,000 in general demand and time deposits and a decrease of \$195,000,000 in Government deposits. The associated banks now hold \$757,642,000 of Government funds.

The weekly report of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed an increase of \$147,000,000 in rediscounts and acceptances purchased, the expansion in the former item tetaling \$128,000,000. It is understood that this heavy sucrease consists largely

of advances made to member banks and not to re-discounts of commercial paper. The bank's hold-ings of United States bonds and notes, which showed an increase of about \$160,000,000 the previous week, decreased by \$130,000,000 to \$28,000,000. Gold reserves of the bank declined about \$26,-000,000, while member bank deposits increased by \$21,000,000 and Government deposits increased by \$27,000,000, the total now being \$32,758,000. The Federal Reserve reported a \$28,000,000 increase in notes outstanding, the expansion for the week having been considerably larger than the average for some weeks past. The total now is nearly \$378,000,000, against which the Federal Reserve Agent holds \$174,000,000 of gold and lawful money, and \$234,000,000 of commercial paper. While heretofore the expansion of note issue has been accompanied by an enlargement of the gold reserve against the notes, the past week there was no change in the amount of gold held by the agent. The percentage of gold and lawful money to note issue is now approximately 46 per cent., compared with the legal requirement of a 40 per cent. gold reserve. The rapid reduction in the percentage of gold to note issue is an indication that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is gradually approaching the limit and that in the near future it may be necessary to ask the Federal Reserve Board in Washington to take the requisite steps for having Federal Reserve Banks in other districts rediscount paper for the New York insti-

Stocks-Transactions-Bonds

Week	End	ed	No	V.	24	
STOC	TKS	81	TA	RE	762	

	STOCKS, S	HARES	
	1917.	1916.	1918.
Monday	406,215	2.135,360	419,744
Tuesday	744,034	1,693,958	328,009
Wednesday	797,903	1,700,005	480.602
Thursday	574,680	1,552,630	Holiday
Friday	502,834	1,195,446	634,516
Saturday	331,710	~ 750,260	231,663
Total week	3,357,376	9,027,659	2.094.534
Year to date.		199,548,066	158,800,034
1	BONDS, PAI	RVALUE	
	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	\$4,335,500	\$5,419,500	\$5,768,500
Tuesday	5,147,000	5,470,000	5,346,500
Wednesday	5,194,000	4,839,500	5,283,000
Thursday	4,725,500	6,882,000	Holiday
Friday	4,150,000	5,584,500	4,490,000
Saturday	3,321,500	2,665,500	3,356,500
Total week	\$26,873,500	\$30,861,000	\$24,244,500
Year to date.			
In detail la	st week's bo	nd transaction	ns compare
with the same			
	v. 24, '17. N		Change.
R.R. and misc.			-\$17,095,000
Government			13,323,500
State		44,000 -	44,000

222,000 - \$3,987,500 Total all....\$26,873,500 \$30,861,000 Stocks-Averages-Bonds

50.000

	T	WENT	Y-FIVE	RAILR	OADS	
					Net Sa	me Day
		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge. I	ast Yr.
Nov.	19	57.27	57.04	58.22	+1.12	83.40
Nov.	20	59.21	58.10	58.81	+ .59	83.06
Nov.	21	59.57	58.54	59.31	+ .50	82.64
Nov.	22	59.59	59.07	59.17	14	82.29
Nov.	23	59.70	58.88	59.20	+ .03	82.64
Nov.	24	59.18	58.93	59.00	20	82.70
	TV	VENT	FIVE I	NDUST	RIALS	
Nov.	19	69.52	68.51	69.33	+ .92	118.12
Nov.	20	71.15	69.52	70.70	+1.37	117.20
	21		70.24	71.50	+ .80	115.26
Nov.	22	72.14	70.64	71.02	48	114.69
	23		70.95	72.39	+1.37	115.81
	24		71.34	71.57	82	116.23
C	OMBIN	ED A	VERAGI	E-FIFT	TY STOC	CKS
Nov.	19	63.89	62.77	63.77	+1.02	100.76
Nov.	20	65.18	63.81	64,75	+ .98	100.13
Nov.	21	65.89	64.39	65.40	+ .65	98.95
Nov.	22	65.86	64.85	65.09	31	98.49
Nov.	23	66.16	64.91	65.79	+ .70	99.22
	24		65.13	65.28	51	99.46
	1	Rand	e_For	tu le	21100	

	DUN	us-rorty	188ues		
		400		Same	
			Net	Day	
		Close	Change	. 1916.	
Nov.	19	76.73	17	89.03	
Nov.	20	76.87	+ .14	88.97	
Nov.		77.06		88.97	
Nov.		77.18		89.00	
Nov.	23	77.15	+ .02	89.08	
Nov.		77.31		89.17	
		LY HIGHS A	1. 4	Contract of the second	
- 810					1
		ocks.—			
	High.	Low.			
	7 90.46 Jan.		89.48 Jan.		1
1916	101.51 Nev.	80.91 Apr.	99.48 Nov.	86.19 Apr.	3
			87.62 Nov.		d
	73.30 Jan.			81.42 Dec. : .	1
	79.10 Jan.		02.31 Jan.		-
			er or dans		3
	85.83 Sep.	10.44 140.			í
	AL THE RESIDENCE	- 60 A7 Ame			

Exchange

THERE was a lack of consistency and uniformity in the effect of political and military news developments upon rates of exchange on the money centres of foreign belligerents. The signal success of the British on the western front did not make itself felt in the slightest degree in quotations for sterling, a fact which supplied further evidence of the fact that exchange on London is and has been a perfunctory matter, with the rate practically pegged at 4.76 7-16. On the other hand, the drive on the St. Quentin-Cambrai line acted as a stimulant to French exchange, and francs unhesitatingly advanced to 5.73\(\frac{1}{2}\), compared with 5.75\(\frac{1}{2}\), the closing quotation of the previous week. Russian rubles, which were irregular throughout the week, showed improvement toward the close despite the fact that the most recent reports from Petrograd were of a most disconcerting character and indicated that the condition of the Russian Government was becoming more and more chaotic. Exchange on Italy, instead of responding to the cable reports of Italian success in having for the time being checked the onrush of invading armies by advancing in favor of Italy, declined precipitately and made new low records. The final quotation for lire was 8.9% the lowest yet recorded, and showing a depreciation in excess of 42 per cent. compared with parity.

It was explained that the weakness in Italian

exchange was due in part to the absence of any market support, and it was reported that several London banks were heavy sellers of exchange on

The firmness of French exchange was not alone attributed to the military success of the Allies, but to the maintenance of political equilibrium following the institution of the Clemenceau regime

Taking a broad view of the general foreign exchange situation, it appears that actual transactions are so abnormal that the quotations do not truly represent the relative values of foreign cur-rencies or the supply and demand of exchange on particular European centres. In the first place, it should be observed that since the United States Government undertook to make extensive advance of cash to the Allies, purchases made here in behalf Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia are without influence upon foreign exchange rates, for the reason that the merchandise is paid for here in American dollars. Secondly, it has long been apparent that rates have been more or less artificial for some time past, witness especially the sterling rate. The sale of bills on any one of the foreign centres even in small volume now frequently causes a considerable fluctuation in rates, while normally an unusually heavy volume would be required even for a small fractional move.

In addition to these facts, consideration should also be given to the fact that the embargo the United States has placed on exports has had a vital effect in the business done with foreign countries, and consequently exchange rates have responded to this influence. The September figures show that exports from this country to the Entente Powers amounted to \$356,561,000, compared with \$413,352,900 in the corresponding period a year ago, a decrease of about 23 per cent. The total for August was \$390,889,000.

The range for the principal exchanges during the week was as follows:

Par.	High.	nge Last Low.	Week, Close.	% Disc, fr. Par.
Sterling 4.8665	4.767	- 4.76%	4.76%	2.1
Francs 5.1826	5.71%	5.731/2	5.71%	10.3
MarksNo que KronenNo que			1 4	
Guilders40.19	44.75	44.50	44.50	*10.7
Lire 5.1826	8.71	8.96	8.96	42.1
Rubles51.45	13.80	12.50	13.80	73.1
Swiss francs 5.1826	4.84	4.30	4.34	*16.2
Pesetas19.20	23.75	23.00	23.75	*23.7
Pesos, (B. Aires).42.44	46.07	45.71	46.07	*8.5
Milreis, (Rio)32.44	25.41	25.41	25.41	21.6
Kroner, (St'k'm).26.75	42.25	38.50	39.00	*45.8
*Per cent. premium o	ver par			

YEARLY RANGE-CHECK RATES

	1917		1916		1915	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Sterling	4.7585	4.75	4.78	4.73%	4.8514	4.50
Francs	5.6814	5.85%	5.83%	6.08%	6.17	6.02
Marks	13.00	66.25	78.87%	65.93%	87.371/2	75.87%
Guilders	15.50	40.87%	42.18%	40.00%	48.37%	39.18%
Swiss francs.	4.39	5.161/2	4.99	5.331/2	5.25	5.52
Rubies2	9.90	11.50	34.25	29.40	0.0	
Pesetas		21.05				
Kroner, St'm.4		29.35	31.25			

INFORMATION

made and statistics compiled from docu-file and records of all Government departs Excerpts Charges Re

Benjamin Robin

Cotton Market Reaches Top Price Levels

Steady Increase Leads to Expectation of Government Restriction of Consumption, If Not Price Fixing

THE inexorable pressure of war necessity, oper-The inexorable pressure of war necessity, operating steadily, with scarcely a pause, throughout the last week upon the cotton market, has forced prices to higher and higher levels. It is increasingly clear that despite labor shortage in American mills, despite drastic restrictions in consumption in England and Europe, and despite the unprecedented shortage of transportation facilities, the demand for cotton is far ahead of any likely supply, and the market has barely had a chance to take breath between successive advances forced by eager bidding.

The following table gives the closing prices for the week, compared with the previous week's final figures, and the high and low records for the

	Dec.	Jan.	March.	May.
Week's close	29.70	28.89	28.60	28.39
Prev. week's close	28.16	27.48	27.26	27.12
Season's highest	29.70	28.90	28.60	28.39
Season's lowest	13.77	15.58	18.37	19.70

It will be noted that the week's close, on Saturday, was to all intents and purposes at the very top of the market, January contracts alone losing a single point in the final trading from the high record of the day, week, and season, which, of course, is the highest price ever asked for cotton since civil war days, when fortunes were made in a single voyage by daring blockade runners.

The whole course of the market during the week showed the manner in which the farmer, for once in his life, holds the whiphand. At the same time, the attitude of the mill men and trade buyers, both here and in Liverpool, showed plainly that they had long since steeled themselves to soaring prices, and taken their measures. They are paying the farmer his price quite cheerfully, with full confidence in their own ability to pass the cost on to the ultimate consumer, and with entire understanding of the fact that if they do not take cotton as fast as offered, no matter what the price, they are in very real danger of being left out in the cold.

The week's rise of more than \$7.50 a bale, on the average, was accomplished in three leaps, and what was more significant, without any such marked temporary reaction as had manifested itself from time to time in previous big advances of the season. Prices started off strong at the opening gong on Monday, although that very day marked the coment of the 40 per cent. restriction in output of the Manchester spinning mills, and went up steadily throughout that session.

The next day was marked for a reaction, and it was clear that many of the wise men of the ring had made up their minds to this, for the short sell-ing was active and persistent. Yet prices refused to drop to any extent, the trade interests and English houses steadily taking in every offering. Wednesday's market started off weak, but the news

of the British victory southwest of Cambrai provided the psychological fillip, sent the short interest scurrying to cover, and prices once more forward.

Subsequent developments indicate that the market would have gone forward in any event under the pressure of general trade conditions, and that the coincidence of the advance with the victory a coincidence and little more, although giving a bit of dramatic fervor to proceedings. Then, after a day's breathing space on Thursday, marked again by a significant refusal of prices to drop, a steadily increasing volume of trade demand carried prices up and up without intermission through Friday and the short closing session on Saturday.

Such a remarkable advance naturally gave newed impetus to the talk of Government price regulation, which had died down after President Shutt of the Exchange had made it clear that his visit 'to Washington was purely due to arrangements for the stamp-tax collection, and had nothing to do with prices.

It is admittedly impossible to fix prices for raw cotton alone, as this would mean simply taking away the profit from the farmer and putting it in the profit of the manufacturer-and the interests of the farmer, and particularly of the Southern farmer, are in no danger from the present Congress. The Government would, consequently, be compelled virtually to take over the entire textile trade, and would speedily find itself involved in a labyrinth with indefinite ramifications into wool, silk, explosives manufacture, and a score of other

The longest heads in the trade, consequently, are already predicting, not price fixing, but the more fundamental and probably more ed sound course embarked upon in England, of drastic restrictions upon consumption, not only giving priority to Government needs, but preventing profiteering, at its sources, by the strictest enforced economy on the part of private purchasers.

Prices

Cotton Futures-New York

Dec.	Jan	March
High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.
Nov. 1928.67 28.25	27.95 27.70	27.68 -27.48
Nov. 20 28.65 28.51	28.03 27.79	27.71 27.45
Nov. 2128.96 28.28	28.46 27.70	28.16 27.42
Nov. 2228.94 28.75	28.55 28.26	28.23 27.87
Nov. 2329.15 28.76	28.70 28.27	28.39 27.95
Nov. 2429.70 29.02	28.90 28.51	28.60 28.18
W'k's range.29.70 28.25	28.90 27.70	28.60 27.42
May	July	Aug
High. Low.	High. Low.	High. Low.
Nov. 1927.56 27.33	27.30 27.11	27.05 27.02
Nov. 2027.52 27.33	27.26 27.13	27.05 27.00
Nov. 2127.97 27.25	27.75 27.00	27.40 27.27
Nov. 2228.06 27.73	27.80 27.54	**** ****
Nov. 23,28.20 27.75	27.96 27.54	27.38 27.38
Nov. 2428.39 27.98	28.19 27.81	**** ****
W'k's range.28.39 27.25	28.19 27.00	27.40 27.00

Spot Cotton Quotations Last Week. Month

Year

	High.	Low.	Close.	Ago.	Ago.
New York	.30.40	30.05	30.30	28.65	20.45
New Orleans	.28.50	28.00	28.50	27.50	19.94
Galveston		28,20	28.85	27.45	20.75
Savannah		281/4	281/2	27.75	20.37%
Memphis		29.00	29.25	28.50	20.37
Augusta		28.56	29.25	27.69	20.50
Houston		28.10	28.60	27.35	20.90
*Liverpool		21.95	22.16	21.02	11.90
·Pence.					

Cotton Sales Pass Normal in New England

Advance in Raw Market and Fear of a Shortage Aid Upward Movement

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

FALL RIVER, Nov. 24.

THERE has been unusual activity in cotton goods this week, sales being the largest in several months, and estimated at about 100,000 pieces in excess of normal production. The total sales for the week will probably reach 360,000 pieces, of which about 80,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand very keen and prices showing a decided trend upward. The following are comparative prices:

	Nov. 24,	Nov. 24,
	1917.	1916.
28-inch 64-64s	8%€	6 c
28-inch 64-60s	8½c	5%c
27-inch 64-60s	8%с	5%c
27-inch 56-56s	7%c	4%c
27-inch 56-52s	7½c	41/2c
381/2-inch 64-64s	11%c	81/4 c
381/2-inch 64-60s	11½c	8 c

The activity started early in the week-in fact, mills had been the recipients of impressive orders in the closing days of the previous week—and it continued to the end, due largely to the sharp advances in the raw cotton market coupled with the feeling among buyers that goods would go higher and become scarcer. Some buyers contracted for several months ahead, and would have gone further had the mills been in a position to accept the busi-

Wide goods sold in very large volume. A very large amount of business was had from manufact-urers of cotton bags who believe cotton goods vill surely go higher and there may be a shortage ater on. The Government continues to be a large buyer of New England cotton, and some of the purchases have been of large proportions.

In addition to the very large business in wide goods, converters and printers have interested them-selves in the narrow end of the markets and bought very freely. Prices on these goods continue to advance, and some are not held binding more than a few hours

There still exists a strong demand for various counts of cotton yarns, and some mills have more business than they can attend to, especially spinners of yarns suitable for uses in materials for the Government. Nearly all mills which are in a position to spin yarns have had considerable business put up to them, but there are some, particularly cloth, mills which cannot accept much new business, needing all the yarn they can spin for their own

IN the first half of 1917, according to a bulletin issued by the Mines Branch of the Department of Public Works of the Province of Alberta, 1,858, 680 short tons of coal were mined in that province, showing a decrease of 195,580 tons, as compared with 2,054,260 tons produced the same period of

Cotton Trade Statistical Position

Crop Movement	Into Sight		
MOVEMENT WEEK	ENDED NOV. 23 17. 1916.	1915.	1914.
Port receipts	.990 243,575 242 67,748	187,401 57,562	370,435 34,992
Southern mill takings, (estimated,) ex- clusive of takings from Southern	000 450 000	100,000	115,000
	,000 150,000 ,374 41,811 ,606 -503,134	51,763 396,726	59,343 579,770
TOTAL MOVE			45
Port receipts 2,670	17. 1916. 555 3,797,546	1915. 3,017,912	1914. 2,768,317
Overland to mills and Canada		404,555 1,145,000	289,307 1,017,887
Stock at interior towns in excess of Aug. 1		816,616	928,230
Brought into sight thus far for season		5,654,083	5,003,741
The total crop movement is for		118 days	119 day:

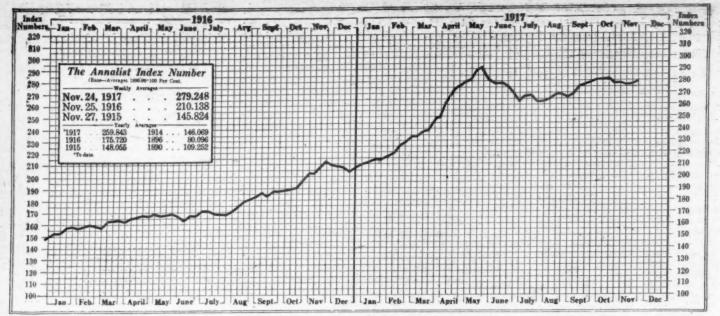
Visib	le Su	pply .	Statem	ient		
	19	17			191	15.
	General.	Amer.	General.	Amer.	General.	Amer.
Liverpool	482,000	368,000	672,000	543,000	885,000	663,000
London	19,000		35,000		67,000	
Manchester	63,000	58,000	-77,000	63,000	91,000	75,000
Havre	176,000	156,000	196,000	171,000	257,000	221,000
Other ports, Continent	77,000	62,000	239,000	174,000	269,000	213,000
Alexandria	243,000		202,000		230,000	
Bombay			359,000		487,000	
Interior towns, U. S	995,655	995,655	1,229,137	1,229,137	.1,291,188	1,291,188
Ports, U. S	1,167,077	1,167,077	1,483,494	1,483,494	1,438,448	1,438,448
Afloat for Great Britain	129,000	57,000	823,000	261,000	187,000	126,000
Afloat for Continent	182,000	156,000	413,000	369,000	318,000	274,000
Coastwise to New York	23,000	23,000	21,000	21,000	24,000	24,000
		8,042,732	5,249,631	4,314,631	5,544,636	4,325,636
Increase	173,283	146,283	151,663	117,603	104,246	67,248

	Receipts.	neceipis, Expo		-Exports	SUCKS		
Last	Feason		Last		to Date.		tocks
Week.	1917.		Veek.	1917.	1916.		Cear Age
58,702	800,272	1,383,031Galveston		386,321		277,303	383,510
47,687	553,438	801,648-New Orleans 1	2,165	272,132	377,352	254,903	464,41
3,490	55,183	56,322 Mobile	8,342	85,119	35,106	15,488	13,800
45,879	570,902	576,071Savannah 8	6,795	218,308	178,579	259,295	195,834
12,245	118,892	106,701 Charleston		******	6,405	53,085	78,670
3,565	51,726	71,258 Wilmington	9,450	37,668	70,886	47,177	54,23
9,789	128,362	267,412 Norfolk	299	53,282	39,338	68,463	86,913
2,108	23,473	6,054 Baltimore	4,848	52,907	71,377	24,754	2.63
3,463	82,988	14,621. New York 1	9,214	357,702	303,330	104,201	126,445
4,482	36,733	27,927Boston		48,106	16,643	8,810	
1,032	10,391	9,916 Philadelphia		1,311	16,280	8,600	3,92
		9,130Newport News					
5,250	76,018	60,462. Brunswick		68,423	44,851	24,864	8,848
	1,929	16,670 Pensacola		1,929	21,968		
	5,520	19,591 Port Arthur		5,520	14,591		5,000
	36,793	104,370Port Townsend		89,131	131,248		*****
	17,607	66,982. San Francisco		23,026	73,276		
2,859	16,935	165,138 Tex. City, &c.			127,229	9;388	45,579
1,434	23,393	34,247Jacksonville				10,737	6,566
201,990	2,670,555	3.797.546. Total 9	1.113	1,600,885	2,246,547	1,167,077	1.483.494

Exports and World Takings

E J	ports	area i	rona Laninys		73.
EXPORTS FROM UN	TTED ST	ATES:	WORLD TAKINGS	OF AMER	ICAN
Last	This	Last,	Last		Last
Week.		Season.		Season.	
Great Britain 30,406	993,640	1,120,418	America286,210	2,200,092	2,456,854
France 5,499	221,946	351,359	Great Britain 60,406	757,640	. 983,418
Continent 55,208	320,492	598,268	Gontinent 40,707	502,438	868,627
Mexico	2,650	850	Mexico	2,650	850
Japan & China	62,157	176,152	Japan & China	62,157	176,152
the decree of the	Toda .		The state of the s		
Total 91,113	1,600,885	2,246,547	Total387,823	3,524,977	4,485,401

Curve of the Cost of Living



An index number is a means of showing fluctuations in the average price of a group of commodities. The Annalist Index Number shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget.

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

Barometrics

THE STATE OF CREDIT

Sales of stocks, shares	Last Week. 3,357,376	Same Wee Last Year 9,027,65	to Date.	Same Period Last Year. 199,548,066
Sales of bonds, par value		\$30,861,00	0 \$924,321,450	\$1,039,364,000
Av. price of 50 stocks	High 65.89 Low 62.77 High 77.31	High 101.5 Low 99.3 High 89.1 Low 88.9	High 89.30 8 Low 60.42 7 High 86.39	High 102.01 Low 80.91 High 89.17
Average net yield of ten high-grade bonds New security issues Refunding	4.920% \$13,300,000	4.2009 \$230,474,00 40,000,00	0 \$1,058,544,750	\$2,369,062,175

POTENTIALS OF PRODUCTIVITY

The Metal Barometer

4	End of	October	-End of	September-
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
U. S. Steel orders, tons	9,009,675	10,015,200	9,833,477	9,552,584
Daily pig fron capacity, tons.	106,550	113,189	104,772	106,745
Pig fron production, tons	•3,303,038	*3,508,849	†32,097,269	132,549,894
*Month of October: +Ten	months.			

Building Permits (Bradstreet's)

Oct	ober	Repte	ember	Au	gust
1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
139 Cities.	189 Cities.	149 Cities.	155 Cities.	147 Cities.	147 Cities.
\$39,417,839	\$77.517.107	\$53,046,195	\$70,208,747	\$49.846.652	\$74.598.691

Alien Migration

	Sept	ember-	A1	gust	——J	uly-
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Inbound	9,228	24,513	10,047	29,975	9,367	25,035
Outbound	7,227	22,156	7,569	7,686	8,594	5,429
Balance	+2,001	+2.357	+2,478	+22,289	+733	+19,606

MEASURES OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Bank Clearings

Gross Railroad Earnings

		in November, 21 Roads,		Month of September. 187 Roads.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30. 187 Roads.
1017			\$14,311,482 12,444,271	\$357,781,325 825,311,288	\$2,969,769,680 2,652,795,828
Gain or loss	+\$85,000 +10.2%	+\$320,167		+\$32,420,087 +0.9%	+\$304,973,852

The Car Supply

Nov. 1, Oct. 1, ——Nearest Report to Nov. 1.——Net surplus of all 1917, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, freight cars.....*140,012 *70,300 *114,908 28,208 103,320 *1,842 *51,259 *Net shortage. Net surplus of all

WEEK'S PRICES OF BASIC COMMODITIES

Current Minimum	Rang 1917		Mean Price	Mean p	
Price.	High.	Low.	2017.	1916.	1918.
Copper: Lake, spot, per 1b	80.37	€0.2350	\$0.3020	\$0.2800	\$0,1775
Cotton: Spot, middling upland, ib ,3010	,9040	,1430	,2235	.10078	,10073
Hemlock: Base price per 1,000 feet 80.50	80.50	25.00	27.75	24.25	23.00
Hides: Packer, No. 1, Native, lb.,., ,85	,35	,20	.32	,275	,22875
Petroleum; Pa. crude at well, bbl , 8.50	8.50	9.65	8,175	9.50	1,75
Pig iron: Bessemer, at Pitts., per ten, 35.95	57.95	85.95	40.95	30,325	17.50
Rubber: Up-river, fine, per lb	,96	.50	.71	,8120	.7130
Bilk: Raw, Italian, classical, per lb., 7,30	7.80	6.80	0.80	8,828	4.15
Steel billets at Pittsburgh, per ton 47.00	100.00	47.00	73.50	40.04	35,25
Wool: Ohio X, per lb	.76	.87	.5650	.37	.97%

All New York Clearing	House Institu	lions, Average F	gures.	
			Cash Res	erve
Week Ended	Loans.	Deposits.	Amount.	P. C.
Nov. 24, 1917	\$4,691,594,000	\$3,636,901,000	\$21,483,000	0.59
Nov. 17, 1917	4;622,311,000	†3,824,409,000	29,597,000	0.77
Nov. 10, 1917	4,556,056,000	*3,813,934,000	36,917,000	0.97
This year's high	4,691,594,000	3,935,991,000	553,824,000	14.78
in week ended	Nov. 24.	April 14.	Jan. 27.	Jan. 20.
This year's low	3,334,032,000	3,606,814,000	21,483,000	0.59
in week ended	Jan. 6.	June 23.	Nov. 24.	Nov.24.
Nov. 25, 1916	3,446,556,000	3,554,424,000	406,397,000	11:43
Nov. 18, 1916		3,601,350,000	440,206,000	12.22
Nov. 11, 1916	3,401,890,000	3,564,205,000	468,157,000	13.13
Nov. 4, 1916	3,346,613,000	3,502,344,000	401,489,000	13.17
Last year's high	3,458,359,000	8,601,350,000	523,753,000	14.85
in week ended	Nov. 18.	Nov. 18.	Jan. 29.	Jan. 29.
Last year's low	3,178,302,000	8,298,133,000	887,562,000	11.15
in week ended	July 22.	July 22.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 2.
#I'mited Ctates deposits de	dustad gEGO 1	00 000 ATT-14-4	States dens	often de

*United States deposits deducted, \$583,163,000. †United States depoducted, \$647,666,000. ‡United States deposits deducted, \$871,102,000.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Rates

Exchange on New York at Chicago last week was 5c discount; at Boston it stood at par all week; at St. Louis it ranged from 15@5c discount, and at San Francisco 10c premium. The week's range of exchange on the principal foreign centres last week compared as follows:

	- dans Breeze				- Y				
								Week, 1916	-
Demand.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	
London	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.7515	4.7590	4.75	4.7511	4.75%	
Paris	5.73	5.75%	5.75%	5.76%	5.68	5.85%	5.8416	5.84%	
Berlin					73.00	66.25	69.18%	68, 621/2	
Switzerland	4.36	4.42	4.40	4.48	4.35	5.16%	5.17%	5.19	
Holland	44.25	44.00	45.00	43.50	45.50	40, 18%	40.8114	- 40.8114	
Italy	8,72	8.97	8.44%	8.63	6.88%	8.97	6.70	6.73	
Russia	13.55	12.25	13.00	12.15	30.20	11.00	81.20	81.00	
Austria					11.90	10.69	11.95	11.94	
London	4 762	4.76%	4.76%	4.76%	4.76%	4.76%	4.76%	4.76%	
Paris		5.7314	5.73%	5.74%	5.74A	5.75%	5.8314	5.83%	
				0.1275	O' LALA	0.1078			
Berlin		4.00	1 4 5	. 22	4.00	4 400	09.25	68.68%	
Switzerland		4.39	4.37	4.46	4.32	4.45	5.17	5.18%	
Holland	14.75	44.50	45.50	44.00		44.00	40.93%	40.87%	
Italy	8.71	8.90	8.431/6	9.62	7.38	8,96	6.69%	6.7256	
Russia	13.80	12.50	13.25	12.40	13.60	12.00	30.50	30.30	
Austria	. 40	0 =	0.0	+ 4	4.4	a 6	11.87	11.82	

Cost of Money

	Last .	Previous	Year to	Date.	Same	Week
New York:	Week.	Week.	High.	Low.	1916.	1916.
Call loans	.5 6214	414@314	10	136	5 @1%	2 @1%
Time loans, 60-90 days	.514975	61495	- 6	21/6	3%@3%	2%4(214
Six months	.5%@5%	5%@5%	6	2%	8%@3%	3 @2%
Commerc. discounts, 4-6 mos.	.6149514.	54,95%	514	3	41/4@3	31/102%
Other cities: B Commercial discounts, 4 to		h to The A' bank rate				
Boston	.5%@514	6 @5%	636	814	414@3%	41463
St. Louis		514@5	5%	334	4 @31/4	4 @3%
Chicago		8 @514	4.4		41/4/01/4	4 62314

Comparison of the Week's Commercial Failures (Dun's)

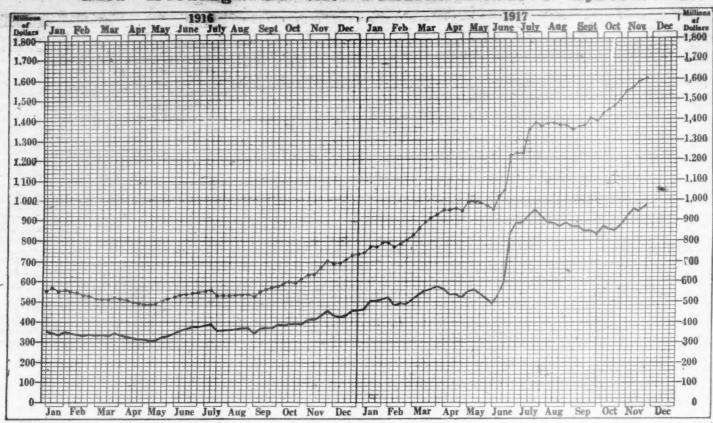
We	sk Ended	Week	Ended	Weel	Week	Ended '	Week I	Ended	
Nov	24, 1917.	Nov.	23, 1910.	Nov.	25, 1915.	Nov. 26, 1914. Nov. 27, 1913			
To-	Over	To-	Over	To-	Over	To-	Over	To-	Over
tal.	\$5,000.	tal.	\$5,000.	tal.	\$5,000.	tal.	\$5,000.	tal. 8	5,000.
East 87	36	110	46	131	.04	102	78	120	86-
South 40	13	72	10	81	25	105	88	94	27
West 02	29	72	30	85	34	71	28	96	44
Pacific 22	- 8	\$3		816	15	9.0	25	44	10
	-	-	diamen.	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States217	86	313	93	345	198	304	161	856	137
Canada 20	9	39	0	0.1	10	75	87	41	14

Failures by Months

	Oct	ober.		Ten Months,				
	1017.	1010,	1017,	1010.	1915.			
Number		1,240 \$10,775,054	11,819 \$154,762,009	\$165,802,100	18,887 \$200,890,440			

OUR FOREIGN TRADE

Septe	mber	Nine Months				
. 1917.	1910,	1917,	1916,			
Exports\$456,201,507	\$514,924,134	\$4,007,817,178	\$3,950,426,079			
Imports 236,168,898	104,038,614	2,282,794,503	1,831,174,008			
Excess of experts \$220,004,000	\$350,885,520	12.325.022.678	12.110.251.411			



Black line indicates gold reserves of the Federal Reserve Banks. Dotted line shows gold in the Federal Reserve system, including gold in the hands of Federal Reserve Agents.

Actual (Condition	Sto	itemen	ts of	the	Fede	erai	Reserv	e Bo	anks	Novem	ber 23
RESOURCES-	Boston. Dist. 1.	New York. Dist. 2.	Philadelphia Dist. 3.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta. Dist. 6.	Chicago. Dist. 7.		Minneapolis Dist. 9.	. Kansas City. Dist. 10.	Dallas. Dist. 11.	San Fran'ce Dist. 12.
Gold coin and cer- tificates in vault Gold settlem't fd.	\$31,698,000 6,016,000		\$21,106,000 40,511,000	\$29,073,000 50,490,000	\$6,144,000 40,417,000	\$5,551,000 13,545,000			\$14,234,000 15,894,000	\$3,988,000 30,443,000	\$12,531,000 27,504,000	\$32,682,000 35,529,000
Gold with foreign agencies	3,675,000	18,112,000	3,675,000	4,725,000	1,837,000	1,575,000	7,350,000	2,100,600	2,100,000	2,625,000	1,838,000	2,888,000
Total gold held by banks	41,389,000	380,554,000	65,292,000	84,288,000	48,398,000	20,671,000	113,257,000	33,102,000	32,228,000	37,056,000	41,873,000	71,099,000
Gold with Fed.Res. agents Gold redempt'n fd. Total gold res.	30,461,000 1,000,000 72,850,000	5,000,000	50,644,000 950,000 116,886,000	48,121,000 31,000 132,440,000	31,940,000 594,000 80,932,000	43,851,000 573,000 65,095,000	462,000	754,000	29,325,000 595,000 62,148,000	30,186,000 514,000 67,756,000	29,039,000 1,035,000 71,947,000	35,784,000 41,000 106,024,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c. Total reserves.	5,362,000		1,023,000 117,909,000	679,000 133,119,000	158,000 81,000,000	305,000 65,400,000	2,162,000 197,573,000		310,000 62,458,000	37,000 67,793,000	528,000 72,475,000	222,000 107,146,000
Bills discounted— members	37,574,000	351,111,000	22,914,000	30,149,000	16,623,000	12,653,000	97,805,000	. 17,334,000	10,262,000	33,122,000	8,375,000	18,080,000
Bills bought in open market	30,234,000	50,340,000	25,604,000	31,082,000	12,937,000	4,727,000	5,949,000	7,780,000	9,044,000	4,536,000	10,818,000	16,848,000
Total bills on hand	67,808,000	401,451,000	48,518,000	61,231,000	29,560,000	17,380,000	103,754,000	25,120,000	19,306,000	37,658,000	19,193,000	34,028,000
U. S. Govt. 4ong- term securities	610,000	2,180,000	550,000	8,053,000	1,311,000	897,000	21,007,000	2,233,000	1,860,000	8,849,000	3,972,000	2,440,000
U. S. Govt. short- term securities	2,456,000	26,122,000	2,858,000	4,824,000	2,364,000	5,383,000	3,779,000	1,693,000	1,810,000	2,222,000	2,654,000	1,685,000
Municipal warrants Total earn, assets	70,874,000	1,017,000 430,770,000	51,970,000	12,000 74,120,000	33,235,000	278,000 23,838,000	128,540,000	29,046,000	25,000 23,001,000	48,729,000	46,000 25,865,000	39,053,000
Due from other F. R. Banks—net: Uncollected items	16,222,000	9,514,000 60,973,000	30,636,000	$2,831,000 \\ 21,706,000$	20,613,000	171,000 17,121,000	10,100,000 44,022,000	16,898,000	2,601,000 11,690,009	8,680,000 24,410,000	17,277,000	896,000 20,957,000
Total deductions from gr. depos.	16,222,000	70,487,000	30,636,600	24,537,000	20,613,000	17,292,000	54,131,000	16,598,000	14,291,000	33,099,000	17,277,000	21,853,000
ag'st F. R. notes		*******			*******	********		2 1447 144		400,000	137,000	*******
All other resources Total resources\$	165,308,000	\$1,103,527,000	\$200,515,000	\$231,776,000	\$134,973,000	. \$106,730,000	\$380,244,000	1,470,000 \$120,731,000	\$100,730,000	\$150,021,000	\$116,353,000	\$168,161,000
LIABILITIES— Capital paid in Governm't depos	\$5,701,000 7,292,000	\$18,028,000 31,292,000	\$5,590,000 4,227,000	\$6,751,000 28,563,000	\$3,585,000 12,220,000	\$2,665,000 3,196,000	\$8,603,000 40,674,000	\$3,444,000 1,705,000	\$2,581,000 7,132,000	\$3,372,000 12,753,000	\$2,783,000 11,048,000	\$4,033,000 36,309,000
Due to members- reserve account	78,715,000	657,097,000	82,623,000	104,785,000	42,257,000	34,673,000	159,931,000	46,682,000	41,271,000	69,889,000	46,395,000	62,330,000
Due to non-memb'r banks—clear, ac. Collection items	14,311,000	10,973,000 52,094,000	27,285,000	78,000 16,815,000	16,469,000	485,000 9,137,000	5,984,000 27,807,000	482,000 13,592,000	38,000 4,614,000	2,000 12,162,000	6,915,000	4,251,000 13,968,000
Due to other F. R. Banks—net, Total gr. depos.	1,060,000 101,404,000	751,456,000	7,093,000 121,228,000	130,241,000	9,063,000 80,009,000	47,491,000	234,396,000	3,894,000 66,355,000	53,053,000	94,806,000	1,803,000 66,161,000	116,858,000
in actual circ'n.	57,604,000	831,167,000	73,151,000	74,687,000	51,379,000	56,574,000	137,024,000	50,932,000	45,096,000	43,599,000	47,409,000	47,270,000
F. R. Bank notes in circ'n, net liab.				******	*****	******	******	******		8,000,000	*******	
All other liab.,incl. foreign Gov. cred. Total liabilities\$	599,000 165,308,000	2,876,000 \$1,103,527,000	\$46,000 \$200,515,000	97,000 \$231,776,000	\$134,973,000	\$106,730,000	. 221,000 \$380,244,000	\$120,731,000	\$100,730,000	244,000 \$150,021,000	\$116,353,000	\$168,161,000

Federal Reserve Bank Statement

Composition	posteriorio or 61	ne oneric a cac	The recourse Dumps compared as restores.		
RESOURCES :			LIABILITIES		
Last Week. \$530,045,000 Gold settlement fund. \$86,662,000 Gold with foreign agencies 52,500,000	363,710,000	Year Ago. \$283,730,000 174,801,000	Last Weels. Capital paid in \$67,136,000 Government deposits. 196,411,000	1,218,887,000	Year Ago. \$55,711,000 26,319,000
Total gold held by banks \$969,207,000 Gold with Federal Reserve Agents. 623,948,000	629,906,000	\$458,531,000 241,566,000	Due to non-member banks, clear-		
Gold redemption fund		\$701,501,000	ing account		********
Legal tender notes, aflver, &c 54,058,000		17,974,000	Total gross deposits\$1,860,519,000		\$663,391,000
Total reserve\$1,658,762,000	-	\$719,475,000	Federal Reserve notes in actual cir-	,-,-,-,,,,,,,	4000,002,000
Bills discounted—members \$656,002,000 Bills bought in open market 209,905,000	\$487,850,000 193,869,000	\$20,501,000 102,092,000	culation 1,015,892,000 Federal Reserve Bank notes in circu-	972,585,000	240,448,000
Total bills on hand	\$681,719,000 54,002,000 187,904,000	\$122,593,000 39,427,000 11,467,000	lation, net liability		1,028,000
Municipal warrants	1,273,000 \$924,898,000	22,166,000 \$195,353,000	Government credits		634,000
Due from Fed. Res. Banks—net	17,838,000 488,544,000	43,263,000	Gold reserve against net deposit		\$961,212,200
Total deductions from gross dep. \$314,397,000 Five p. c. redemption fund against	\$446,382,000	\$43,263,000	liabilities	62.2%	73.9%
Federal Reserve Bank notes 537,000 All other resources 3,293,000	537,000 3,763,000	470,000 2,651,000	net deposit liabilities	65.7%	73.8%
Total resources\$2,956,130,000	\$3,012,406,000	\$961,212,000	actual circulation 62.6%	65.9%	101.0%

Bonds

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the news of Haig's splendid drive an improved tone was noticeable throughout the list, with only occasional weak spots. It has been such a long time since the market has shown any eagerness for the consumption of new securities that the immediate success that met the production of the week may be taken as a most encouraging symptom.

It was reported at the close of business Friday that the \$10,000,000 General Electric Company two-year 6 per cent. note issue had been three times oversubscribed. The loan was offered at 98%, a 6.65 per cent. yield, with the cost to the company reported as being in the neighborhood of 7 per cent. In July the company sold \$15,000,000 three-year 6s a shade under par, and this loan cost the company about 6½ per cent. Both issues were an immediate success, although the present loan is being issued under much more unfavorable circumstances. Though these notes are unsecured, the position of the company, with a surplus of nearly \$50,000,000 and a year's business estimated to exceed \$240,000,000, is sufficiently comfortable to make the notes exceedingly attractive.

The week's quota of British Treasury bills, amounting to \$15,000,000 and maturing shortly after the first of the year, were offered on a 6 per cent. basis, against a 5½ per cent. for the last installment. More than 80 per cent. were subscribed during the first day or two, and the balance is rapidly dwindling. A small issue of 6 per cent. one-year notes of the Toronto Railway Company, amounting to \$750,000, were brought out at 99, a 7 per cent. yield, and placed almost without public offering. The welcome that greeted these few attempts at new financing was so cordial that it is fair to assume that they are but forerunners of a

little activity before the holidays.

On the board the gyrations of Liberty 4s consumed the bulk of the trading and no little attention. From an opening on Monday of 98% they sold off steadily to 97%, reacting again to 98.04, a figure that brought out so many bonds that they dropped back again to below 97%. The trading reached an astonishing volume, with occasional blocks of nearly a million crossing the tape at a single clip. The 3%s declined with the 4s, although they did not move over quite so wide a range. The market in both issues has been perfectly free and unhampered, as it should be, and it is believed that both will reach a natural level, from which point fluctuations either way will not be very material. There has unquestionably been a great deal of selling of the 4s, both by people who had oversubscribed out of patriotism and for reinvestment in the exempt 3%s by the unfortunates suffering from the severe pangs of supertaxes. When selling from this source carries the bonds to an abnormally low figure, they become attractive to the smaller buyers, and an accumulation of their orders serves to

The foreign Government list was generally better, with the exception of Japs and Tokio 5s. French cities and the new United Kingdom 5½s showed the most substantial gains. After the recent reaction in French cities they are entitled to a comeback, since it is as impossible to conceive of the French Government allowing a default on these issues as it would be on her own direct obligations. From 82½ they climbed to 83¼, while Paris 6s, from an opening of 82½, closed at 83½. Anglo-French 5s enjoyed a corresponding improvement, selling up from 89¾ to 90%. American foreign securities 5s, one of the best placed of all of the foreign issues, from a low of 92 on Monday sold up to 94¼. The Japs second series 4½s sold around 88¼. The immense amount of purchases

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for cancellation that the Japanese Government has been making is being carried on principally in the London market, for the reason that it frees money for investment in British funds, and also because the bonds can be obtained more easily and in larger blocks than is possible in this market. United Kingdom 5½s of 1918 were up a quarter, to 99%. The 5½s of 1919 from 94% closed at 95%, while the new 5½s of 1919 from 96% reached a high of 98%. The 5½s of 1921 gained about three-quarters of a point.

Tractions, as a class, remained heavy, coming in for only a small share of the general improvement. Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s, with a gross decline of more than 23 points, were an exception, however, improving from a 51½ opening to 53%. Interbrough Rapid Transit 5s, after touching 77, worked their way back to 80, and dropped off again. Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s, with only a little more than a year to run, played around 90 and 91, with Broadway & Seventh Avenue consolidated 5s about 17% points below normal.

Atchison generals gained a whole point and Baltimore & Ohio 4s an equal spread, while the convertible 4½s rose 1% points. Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s were exceedingly active throughout the week, selling down to almost 71 from an opening of 72, from which they rallied steadily every day, closing a trifle under 74. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joints were practically unchanged, with the generals fractionally better. The Iowa Division 5s sold at 99½. The majority of the reorganization rails were better.

the reorganization rails were better.

Taken by and large, the signs point toward at least a temporary resumption of activity, and it is hoped that the heartrending process of marking stocks on hand down to a daily vanishing market may be reversed into markups sufficiently substantial to bring a merry Christmas unto Wall Street.

In the Market Place

A Federal Reserve Bank official had delivered a comprehensive and, he modestly felt, convincing talk upon the merits of the United States new 4 per cent. Liberty Loan bonds before an audience of farmers in a little community in the Southwest. On leaving the platform he was halted by a rugged citizen who was only half convinced. The following dialogue ensued:

"Did I understand you correctly as saying that these Liberty bonds not only pay 4 per cent. a year, but will some day be taken up by the Govern-

ment and my money returned to me?"
"My friend, that is as certain as anything can
be in this world."

"And you think a plain man like me is safe in putting his savings into them?"

"If they are not safe your house and land are not."

"Well, I don't doubt your word, neighbor, but I have had hard luck with bonds. A son of a friend of mine got tooken to court for bootleggin' a few years back and I put up \$500 for his bond. I never got any interest on it, and, furthermore, I never got any of my money back."

THESE are wartimes, and the country would not arise in wrath to destroy the Government if the Federal authorities took it upon themselves to regulate trading in the interests of the nation's financing measures. The older members of the Exchange had rather see regulation from within.

LET us carry the freight of this nation, and we care not who hauls the passengers," says the Pennsylvania.

A BOUT the only one of the new taxes which people pay cheerfully is the 10 per cent. levied on theatre tickets.

THE short seller is an enemy within when the market is breaking, but a useful part of the economic machinery when the market is going against him.

MEATLESS and wheatless days, now indulged in as a lark, threaten to demand observance before the Winter is over.

SUNDAY'S golf spoiled Monday's business for a bank President who had rather take two strokes from his score than reorganize a railroad. He lost \$7.50 to a friend, all because misfortune stalked him around the course while good luck pursued his opponent. The crowning blow fell when the two men teed up to drive across a small lake. The bank President dropped his ball neatly in the centre of the pond. The other man drove to about the same spot, but his ball ricochetted to the apposite bank and rolled up near the green. After that the two players almost came to blows.

Stocks

A CONSERVATIVE old Stock Exchange firm, which issues a market letter about as often as the sun passes through an eclipse, mailed a communication to customers a few days ago. The reason for it was given in the introduction. The firm members had made up their minds that, come what may, stocks are cheap at these levels to investment buyers. So they advised their customers to look over the list and to pick out good dividend payers for a permanent investment.

The market has behaved for more than a week past in a way to indicate that it has passed through the worst stage of readjustment made necessary to bring prices down to a long war basis. It is conceivable that conditions may change so much that a new wave of liquidation will be started, but at the moment it appears that the slump has taken everything in sight into account. In that belief, traders have been quietly picking up a few of the industrials in which they think there is good prospect of an appreciation. They have taken this position with no expectation of seeing an early recovery in prices, but on the theory that eventually the upward swing will be made from this level.

If the traders' theory is sustained, there will be no boom for some time to come. The war is too scrious a business to be removed from consideration by a victory or two. There is likely to be less activity in stocks from now on, rather than more, until rigns of the war's end begin to appear. In this connection it is interesting to record that not even the disintegration of Russia's forces and the overturn of the Italian campaign have altered the opinion held in some well-informed quarters that peace will be made or be under negotiation before Aug. 2 next.

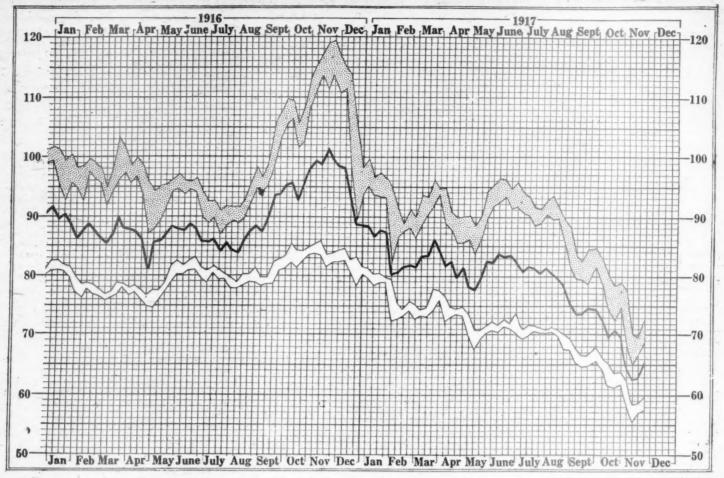
Perhaps the Governors of the Exchange and the banking community will be just as well pleased if trading continues limited while the Government is sweeping the investment market almost bare of savings for its war loans. It is essential that there should be a market broad enough to allow of liquidation of securities whenever that becomes necessary, but conditions are not right for a highly speculative period. The hidden pressure laid by the Exchange authorities on short sellers has ceased to operate, although, of course, the rule requiring the submission of records of short selling and covering has not been revoked. Without a short interest to steady the market, quotations might be run up one of these days at a rate which would inevitably mean a collapse afterward. It is doubtful if the short interest now in the market amounts to the usual total, but it is increasing as prices rise.

As developments now seem to indicate, there will be much less of an excuse for a stock market six months hence than exists now. Vast changes are being worked in the whole economic system which most people are as yet only vaguely aware of. The influence which members of the vigiting British missions had on the Washington authorities is beginning to tell. These men passed through the preliminary stages of centralized control reluctantly, very much as the American authorities are moving, loath to disturb existing practices, and only consented to the extension of Government control to cover practically all industry—manufacturing, agricultural, and transportation—when they became convinced that not to take advantage of every available weapon might mean defeat by Germany.

F. A. Vanderlip and Paul M. Warburg told the Interstate Commerce Commission that the railroad problem had gone beyond the question of whether rates should be increased, and by how much. They are men of vision, and they called attention to the necessity for getting down to fundamentals in dealing with a set of conditions the like of which has never before been seen. Adding to the rates will not lessen the volume of freight, increase the supply of coal, or build new cars and locomotives overnight. The problem is to pool all transportation facilities, eliminate or at least reduce the amount of business to be handled, and bend every effort, irrespective of boundaries or railway ownership, to the matter of moving raw materials to the factories and food and war supplies to the cities.

Who can say what railway securities are worth under such conditions? As for the industrials, the Priority Board is going to increase the production of some plants whose output is needed for war, and will restrict the activity of others engaged in the manufacture of nonessentials. It can control this matter by withholding or distributing fuel. Where plants are not turning out the kind of volume of materials desired the President will have power, if the expected legislation is enacted by Congressinext month, to commandeer them,

The Movement of Stock Market Averages



The heavy brack time shows the closing average price of titty stocks, haif industrials and haif railroads.

New York Stock Exchange Transactions

Week Ended Nov. 24 Total Sales 3,357,376 Shares Range for Range
Year 1916 for Year 1917
High. Low. High. Date. Low. Amount Last Capital Dividend Paid Per Stock Listed. Date. Cent. STOCKS High. Low. Last. Change. 96½ Jan. 27
140 Jan. 8
18½ Jan. 9
37½ Jan. 5
80 Jan. 25
11½ Jan. 4
80% Mar. 10
95½ May 2
103½ Jan. 6
102½ Feb. 15
98 Jan. 24
103 Jan. 26
111½ Jan. 9
128½ Jan. 6
10½ Jan. 9
128½ Jan. 20
111½ Jan. 9
128½ Jan. 21
17½ Mar. 29
15% Jan. 4
16% Aug. 6
15% July 11
62% Aug. 9
29% Aug. 7
75 Jan. 4
16% Aug. 6
10½ Jan. 29
11½ Jan. 29
11½ Jan. 29
11½ Jan. 29
12½ Jan. 21
12½ Jan. 25
11½ Jan. 19
102½ Mar. 10
102½ Mar. 10
102½ Mar. 10
104½ Jan. 25
11½ Jan. 26
12½ 92 70 9 21 49¼ 2¼ 3 18½ 72 78 92 42 74 91 101 155 36½ 83 65¼ 70 814 21 4914 2 215 17 70 75 92 70 9 21 50 27% 3 19 72 7814 92 132¼
14
30%
63
10%
67
19
70%
96
511%
61%
93
100
165
44
107%
52
115%
35
48%
98 116 1 16 16 16 16 16 2 2 24 200 100 700 6,800 900 5,800 600 700 100 QQQQQQQ : QQQQSA SA SA Q 4,600 1,600 8014 12% 53 1014 37% 52% 24% 68% 52 80¼ 14 60 11 39 56½ 26½ 75 55% % % 6% % -+++ SA 17¼ 38¼ 58 99½ 10% 54 + 134 + 514 123% 118% 102 97% 151 110 73 125% 123% 881/4 1091/4 913/4 841/2 130 106 44 104 1151/4 3% 4% % 99% 1/6 521₈ 9336 108 52 83 56 99% 108% 58% 83 7,800 4,300 300 7,200 100 229%
113
58%
102
76%
87
105%
8
28
48%
77
106%
102
.18%
126
.18%
127
.18% 188 105% 87 92 11 29% 50% 77 2% 21 65 49% 62 100% 98% 11% 106% 56 60% 176 67% 43% 88% 24% 42% 59% 1 13 53% 56% 53% 56% 97% 102 60% + 4 + 21/4 + 11/4 + 79/4 + 11/6 + 1/6 + 27/6

The shaded area shows the high and low average prices of the twenty-five industrials and the white area the corresponding figures for twenty-five rails.

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Boston	New York		Transactions—Continued
MINING Net	. High. Low. High. Date. Low.	Date Stock List	Dividend Paid Per Pe- Net ed. Date. Cent. riod. High. Low. Last. Change. Sales.
126 Ahmeek . 57 84 84 + 1 786 Alanka Gold. 2% 2 2 - 1 315 Allouet	80 73\(\frac{1}{2}\) 167\(\frac{1}{2}\) 127\(\frac{1}{2}\) 138 Jan. 2 67 120 117\(\frac{1}{2}\) 117 Feb. 20 99\(\frac{1}{2}\) 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) 24 Sep. 22 7	Nov. 1 Baltimore & Ohio152,314,80 Oct. 16 Baltimore & Ohio pf00,000,00 Nov. 8 Barrett Co	0 Sep. 1, '17 2 SA 60% 00 00 - ¾ 1,150 0 Oct. 1, '17 1% Q 91½ 89½ 91½ + 3% 1,020 0 Oct. 15, '17 1% Q 100½ 100½ 100½ 1 1 380 0 Dec. 31, '07 12½c . 1 1 1 - ½ 200
15 Butte & Sup., 16 16 16 16 60 60 Cal. & Ariz., 67 65 694 + 25 159 Cal. & Hecks 470 425 425 -15 80 Centennial ., 144 13 14 + 1	136 126 135 Jan. 5 84 136 126 137 Oct. 22 9314	Oct. 16 Bethlehem Steel	0 Oct. 1, '17 2½ Q 83% 81 + 2% 262,000 0 Oct. 1, '17 1¾ Q 85 85 11,178
3.166 Copper Range, 48½, 45, 45½, -15 1.740 Davis-Daly, 45, 35½, 4½, + 5 340 Daly-West, 2 15½, -15½,	133¼ 126 129½ Jan. 2 89 76 76 50½ 73% June 12 61 102 95 100 Jan. 9 88	Not. 12 Brooklyn Union Gas. 18,000,000 Feb. 3 Brown Shoe	0 Oct. 1, 17 1½ Q 90 90 90 - 1/2 200 0 Sep. 1, 17 1½ Q 65) Nov. 1, 17 1½ Q 86
299 Hancock 10 8½ 10 + 1 150 Helvetia 30 30 30 30 100 Inapiration 44½ 44½ 44½ 25 Indiana 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 458 Island Creek 55½ 51 55 + 5 76 Isl. Creek pf. 82 80 81 - 1	114% 114% *115 Apr. 18 *115 Apr. 19 *105 91% 107 Jan. 22 109% J	Det. 4 Buf., Rochester & Pitts 19,500,000 Apr. 18 Buf., Roch. & Pitts. pf. 2. 6,000,000 Ann. 3 Burns Brothers 5,500,000 Ann. 2 Burns Brothers pf 1,813,900	O Aug. 15, '17 8 SA 114% Nov. 15, '17 12½ Q 114 108 113½ + 4½ 9,900 Nov. 1, '17 1½ Q 110
674 Inter Boyste 25 225 + 136 435 Kerr Lake 5 456 5 + 456 750 Keweenaw 156 156 365 Lake Copper 356 356 356 4 56 950 Mason Valley 556 456 556 140 Mass Con 356 356 356 4 56	31 16½ 19½ Jan. 29 10 1 105½ 41½ 52½ Jan. 26 15½ 1 42½ Aug. 21 23½ 2	ian. 2 Bush Terminal 5,384,500 fov. 16 Butterick Co 14,647 2, fov. 15 Butte & Superior (\$20) 2,902,700 fov. 9 PALIFORNIA PACKING 338,017 si	9 Sep. 1, '16 % '10 10 10 250 9 Sep. 29, '17 \$1.25 Q 18% 16% 17% + 1% 4,200 h. Sep. 15, '17 50c Q 34%
5 May. Old Cel. 1½ 1½ 1¼ + ¼ 231 Mohawk 64 60½ 62 + 1½ 66 Nevada Con. 17 16% 17 1310 New Idria. 12% 11½ 12% 1 145 New Arcad'n. 2½ 2 ½ 4 % 70 Niplasing 8% 8 8% + 8	42% 15 30½ Jan. 25 10% N 80% 40 62½ Jan. 25 20½ N 64½ May 31 63½ N 59 57% 55% Feb. 14 55 F	fov. 9 California Petroleum. 14,844,406 fov. 5 California Petroleum pf. 12,450,596 fov. 6 Calumet & Arizona (810) 6,234,626 reb. 14 Canada Southern 15,000,000 fov. 17 Canadia Pacífic 223,994,400	0 Oct. 1, '17 1 Q 38 34% 38 + 7 1,200 0 Sep. 24, '17 †\$3 Q 65 65 65 + 1¼ 100 0 Aug. 1, '17 1½ SA 51 51 51 20
1,635 North Lakes	31 29 26 Mar. 17 22½ A 50 50 50 Mar. 14 50 M 90 82 88 Jan. 16 78 N 	uig. 7 Car., Clinchfield & Ohio. 24,990,000 lar. 14 Carolina, Clinch. & O. pf 9,563,000 fov. 21 Case (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf. 9,519,600 fov. 23 Central Foundry 2,650,400	Oct. 1, '17 1% Q 78 78 78 78 -2 100
780 Quiney 60% 65 66 + 2 100 Ray Con 22% 22% 22% 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	117½ 108¼ 115¾ Jan. 25 38 N 310 290 310 Jan. 2 231 N 140¼ 140 *155 Jan. 30 *100 N	fov. 5 Central Foundry pf. 3,256,400 fov. 8 Central Leather 39,689,500 fov. 14 Central Leather pf. 33,297,500 fov. 13 Central of New Jerzey 27,439,800 fov. 7 Central South Amer. Tel. 10,000,000	Nov. 1, '17 †3¼ Q 69¼ 61¾ 68% + 4% 60,700 Oct. 1, '17 1¾ Q 90 98 99 + 1 200 Nov. 1, '17 2 Q
150 South Lake. 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 900 Bouth Utah. 16 .15 .14 35 Superfor 5 4% 5 8,065 Sup. & Bost. 3% 3% 3% 3% 4 % 2,400 Tuolumpe. 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½	71 68 65% Jan. 8 42 N 24% 8 21 Jan. 5 8 0	fov. 24 Cerro de Pasco Cop(ah.) 693,696 fov. 5 Chandler Moter 7,000,000 fov. 1 Chesapeake & Ohio 62,733,700 ct. 5 Chicago & Alton 19,537,800 ug. 17 Chicago & Alton pf. 19,537,600	Feb. 15, '10 2 8 8 8 6 200
1.197 Trinity 44% 3 44% + 3, 18,15 U. S. Smelt 45% 43 45% + 3% 231 U. S. Sm. pf. 45% 44 45 + 4% 60 Union Land 4 % 54 + 15. 765 Utah Apex 25, 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25%	10½ Mar. 24 9 A 12 Feb. 19 6 A 15 1 12½ Jan. 26 4 G 16¼ 11¾ 14½ Jan. 10 6½ N	pr. 12 Chicago & E. Ill. tr. cfs 1,455,900 pr. 23 Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf. 2,889,300 ct. 15 Chi. & E. Ill. pf., Eq.tr.cfs. 1,199,90 ov. 5 Chicago Great Western 37,264,800	7% 7% 7% 7% 7% 700
1.850 Utah Con	102½ 80 92 Jan. 4 35 N 126¼ 123 125½ Jan. 29 74½ N 134¾ 123 124¼ Jan. 19 93% N	 iov. 19 Chicago Great Western pf. 36,854,400 vo. 14 Ch., Milwaukee & St. P., .117,411,300 ov. 15 Chl., Mil. & St. Paul pf116,274,000 ov. 9 Chicago & Northwestern145,165,810 ct. 16 Chl. & Northwestern pf 22,385,100 	Sep. 1, '17 2½ SA 40 37½ 37½ + ½ 16,600 Sep. 1, '17 3½ S A 77 74½ 75½ + ¾ 5,300 Oct. 1, '17 1½ Q 98 95 95½ + ¾ 1,850
1.127 Boston Elev. 25 31% 24 + 2 250 Boston & Me. 23% 11% 22% 22% 22% 25 Bos. & Lovell 80 80 80 20 C. J. & F. Y. pf 80 90 4 Conn. River. 125 125 42 Fitchburg pf. 50 44½ 48½ 1½ 165 Maine Central 90 80 80	38½ June 27 16½ N 	ov. 5 C., R. I. & P. temp. cfs 68,624,700 ov. 14 C., R. I. & P. 7% pf., t. cs. 27,726,800 ov. 14 C., R. I. & P. 6% pf., t. cs. 22,293,000 ct. 17 C., St. P., Minn. & Omaha. 18,556,700	19% 17% 18% + % 17,500 52½ 49 52 + 2½ 6,280 43 39½ 43 + 8¼ 4,760 Aug. 20, 17 5% SA 82
775 Mass. El 3½ 2% 8 775 Mass. El. pf. 10½ 12 15½ + 3½ 708 N.Y., N.H.&H. 28 24½ 27% + 2% 21 Old Colony 95 90 95 + 5 10 Rutland pf. 20 20 20	394 196 276 Mar. 12 114 N 74 464 635 Mar. 7 35% N 52% 38 51 Jan. 11 24 N 80 70 80 Jan. 20 614 O	eb. 23 C., St. P., M. & Omaha pf. 11,259,300 ov. 5 Chile Copper (\$25) 95,000,000 ov. 8 Chino Copper (\$25) 4,349,900 ov. 3 Cleve., Chn., Chl. & St. La. 47,036,390 t. 31 Cleve., Chn., C. & St. L. pf. 10,000,000	Sep. 29, '17 \$2.50 Q 42'4 59 42 + 3% 10.590 Sep. 1, '10 2 26'4 26'4 29'4 + 1½ 200 Oct. 20, '17 1¼ Q 61%
(013 West End 38 34% 31% 25% 161 West End pf. 40 46% 47% 8 50 Wab pf., B. 22 22 22 22 2 Un. Pacific 10% 110% 110% MISCELLANEOUS	76 68 75 Jan. 18 45 N 113½ 108 115% Jan. 26 89½ N	pr. 24 Cleveland & Pitts. (\$50) 11,243,700 pr. 20 Cleveland & Pitts. special 17,018,350 ov. 15 Cluett, Peabody & Co 18,000,000 ov. 23 Cluett, Peabody & Co. pf 7,000,000 ov. 8 Colorado Fuel & Iron 34,235,500	Sep. 1, '17 1 Nov. 1, '17 1½ Q 46½ 46½ 46½ +1¾ 200 Oct. 1, '17 1¾ Q 89½ 89½ 89½ -10½ 100
34 Am. Ag. Ch., 78 76%, 75 + 2 55 Am. A. C. Pf., 02% 91 92% + 2 140 Am. Ph. S. pf. 10 10 10 + 1 20 Am. Sugar, 88% 9442 98% + 6% 73 Am. Sugar pf. 110 197 110 + 2% 2342 Am. T. & T., 100% 10045 10036 + 2%	37 24% 30 Jan. 4 18 N 62% 46 57% Jan. 9 44% N 57% 40 46 Mar. 17 42 M	iar. 15 Colorado Fuel & Iron pf 2,000,000 ov. 7 Colorado & Southern 3,000,000 ov. 10 Colorado & Southern letpf. 8,500,000 ar. 12 Colorado & Southern 2d pf. 8,500,000 ov. 5 Columbia Gas & Electric. 49,965,500	Oct. 25, '17 2 Q 112 21½ Oct. 1, '17 2 SA 46 46 46 41 100 Oct. 1, '17 2 SA 42½ 42½
482 Am. Wool pf. 80% 87% 80% 4 % 97 Amoskeas pf. 88 81 82 70 84 Mar. Mar. Mar. Mar. Mar. Mar. Mar. Mar.	52% 40% 46 Jan. 4 28 N 130 108¼ 120½ Jan. 26 102 O 144¾ 129¾ 134% Jan. 18 80 N 28% 18 21 Jan. 18 30 N	ov. 20 Computing-Tab-Rec. Co., 10,481,600 ct. 5 Con. Gas, E. L. & P., Balt. 14,385,800 ov. 8 Consolidated Gas 99,816,500 ov. 13 Con. Int. Cal. Min. (\$10). 4,395,990	Oct. 10, '17 1 Q 31 28 28 -4 500 Oct. 1, '17 2 Q 102 109 Sep. 15, '17 11% Q 87% 82 86% + 3% 6,400 June 30, '17 \$1 11% 11% 11% 11% + 1½ 100
115 Cuba Cement, 13 13 13 - 5 80 Edison Elec 159 150 158 + 8 46 Gen. Elec 124 1224 134 + 10 6 Int. Port. C. 6 6 - 1 6 44 Mass. Gas 75 76 7256 + 175 23 Mass. Gas. pt. 70 70 70	111 75¼ 103¼ June 30 76 N 114 106 112 June 26 97 N 08 54 59% Jan. 2 41 N	 th 7 Consol. Coal Co. of Md 35,119,200 v. 7 Continental Can Co 9,378,500 ov. 5 Continental Can Co. pf 5,005,000 ov. 9 Continental Ins. Co. (\$25). 10,000,000 eb. 2 Corn Products Ref. Co 49,777,300 	Oct. 1, '17 1% Q 96% 89% 95½ +14½ 2,400 Oct. 1, '17 1% Q 97 Oct. 10, '17 \$1.50 Q 41 26% 29½ + 3% 86,100
10 Math. Alkall. 45 45 45 26 Mergenthalor. 137 135 137	113½ 85 112% Jan. 2 88½ N 50 41 45 Feb. 5 42 O 60 32 85 Jan. 29 33 A 90½ 50¼ 91% July 2 49½ N	ov. 7 Corn Products Ref. Co. pf. 29,826,900 ct. 4 Crex Carpet Co	June 15, '14 S
146 Punta A. Sug. 32 31 32 + 2 6 Pullman 128 128 128 - 2 26 Reece Button 18 18 14 1370 Swift & Co 130% 123 129 + 6% 5 T. G. P. pf. 871% 871% 871% 47 47 47 47 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	269% 152 201 Apr. 14 140 O 110 100% 107% Aug. 7 93% O 76% 43 55% Jan. 4 24% N	ct. 5 Cuban-American Sugar 9,989,500 ct. 16 Cuban-American Sugar pt. 7,893,800 ov, 7 Cuba Cane Sugar (shares). 500,000 ov. 5 Cuba Cane Sugar pt 50,000,000	Oct. 1, '17 †12 Q 140 Oct. 1, '17 114 Q 93½ 80½ 27 29% + 3% 34,900
45 Terrington pf. 28 28 28 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	242 216 238 Mar. 24 189 No 23% 8% 17 Jan. 6 5% M	ov. 20 DEERE & CO. pf 37,828,500 ov. 10 Del. & Hudson 42,503,000 ov. 18 Del., Lack. & Western . 42,277,000 ov. 25 Denver & Rio Grande 38,000,000	Oct. 20, '17 2½ Q 190 183 190 +10 700
710 Un. S. M. Dr. 25% 25 25% 4 % 2300 Un. S. Med. 1843 194 284% 4 648 4 648 194 284% 4 648 194 284% 4 648 194 284% 4 648 194 284 284 284 284 284 284 284 284 284 28	149 128 145 Jan. 30 112½ Sc 128 79 120½ Jan. 30 92 No 122 103¼ 130 Jan. 30 129 Ja	13 Denver & Rio Grande pf. 49,778,400 28 Detroit Edison	Oct. 15, '17 2 Q 112½ Sep. 1, '17 2 Q 93 92 92 -1 200 Sep. 15, '17 2 Q 128
BONDS 61,000 Am. Ag. Ch. 5a 91 91 91 1,000 A. T. & T. 45a 985, 40% 995, 12 1,000 A. T. & T. 45a 985, 40% 77 775 + 5 1,000 C. B. & Q. 1.44 90% 95% 95% 95% 95% 95% 95% 95% 95% 95% 95	9 4½ 5¾ Jan. 8 2 No 16 10 11½ Feb. 8 5¼ Oc	ov. 17 Dome Mines (\$10)	
100 1.4 100	43% 82 34% Jan. 3 13% No 50% 40 49% Jan. 2 20 No	ov. 15 L Eikhorn Coal (\$50). 12,000,000 hy 31 Eikhorn Coal pf. (\$50). 6,000,000 ov. 7 Erie . 112,378,900 ov. 5 Erie 1st pf 47,892,400 ov. 8 Erie 2d pf 16,000,000	Feb. 20, '07 2 24¼ 21¼ 23 + 1⅓ 5,850
1,000 West, Tel. 50, 89% 89% 89% 89%	35 12% 26% Aug. 6 11% Ap 57% 35% 56% July 31 39 No 	or, 24 FED. MIN. & SMELT 6,600,000 ov. 2 Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf. 12,000,000 ov. 1 Fisher Body Corp.(shares) 200,000	Jan. 15, '00 1½ 12 12 12 109 Sep. 15, '17 1½ Q 36 34 36 + 5¾ 400
STOCKS Net High. Low. Last, Ch'ge. 3 Capital Trac., 83 83 83 + 2%	51½ 34% 41½ Aug. 23 28 Fe 350 285 250 Jan. 15 161 No	 b. 3 GASTON, W'MS & WIG. 300,000 sh. v. 16 General Chemical Co., 15,732,700 v. 22 General Chemical Co., 25,732,700 	Nov. 15, '17 \$1 Q 36 35 38 + 3 800 Sep. 1, '17 2 Q 174 175 175 +13 112
27 Rec. Storage . 185 185 186	64 42 47 Jan. 22 30% No 111 106% 110 Jan. 8 18% Ju 187% 159 171% Jan. 26 122% No 135 120 146% Jan. 4 74% No	vv. 16 General Cigar Co	Nov. 1, '17 1 Q 31 30¼ 31 + 1/4 300 Sep. 1/*17 11¼ Q 95% Oct. 15, '17 3 Q 195 129 129¼ + 11¼ 24.100 Nov. 1, '17 3 Q 94¼ 87½ 92% + 5½ 56,800
BONDS \$500 Cap. Trac. 5a. 80% 89% 99% + ½	80 57½ 61½ Jan. 19 32½ No 116½ 110 112 Jan. 4 93 No 92½ Jan. 17 65 No 127½ 115 118¼ Jan. 4 87½ No	vv. 15 Goodrich (B. F.) Co	Oct. 1, '17 1½ Q · 98 93 93 - 5½ 550 Nov. 1, '17 2½ Q 60½ 65½ 66 - 1 500 Nov. 1, '17 50e Q 92% 89% 02 + 1% 5,700
American Can	50% 32 33% Mar. 6 22% No 56% 34 47 Jan. 26 34 No 17% Aug. 28 12 No 40 Aug. 23 35 No	w. 5 Gt. Nor. cfs. for ore prop. 1,560,000 w. 16 Greene-Cananea. 48,778,709 v. 1 Gulf, Mobile & Northern. 4,288,300 v. 6 Gulf, Mobile & North, pf. 4,478,700 v. 7 Gulf States Steel. 7,976,699	Oct. 20, '17 \$1 28¼ 24½ 27½ + 3 26,400 Nov. 26, '17 \$2 Q 37½ 35 37¼ + 3¾ 1,600 12¼
carefully discussed in our Special	115 87 110 June 13 101½ No 190 72 117½ Feb. 2 117 Fe	v. 40 Gulf States Steel 1st pf 1,985,600 b. 10 Gulf States Steel 2d pf 957,700 v. 14 HARTMAN CORP 12,000,000 v. 7 Haskell & Barker (sh.) 206,190	Oct. 1, '17 1½ Q 101½ Oct. 1, '17 1½ Q 117
Members New York Stock Exchange New York Cotton Exchange Chicago Board of Trads	96 95 99½ Jan. 25 99½ Ja *100 *100 105 Jan. 24 105 Ja. 198½ 179½ 190 Jan. 18 190 Ja	v. 7 ** Haskell & Barker (sh.) 206,190 n. 25 Havana El. R., L. & P 15,000,000 n. 24 Havana El. R., L. & P. pf. 15,000,000 n. 18 Helme (G. W.) Co 4,000,000 e. 7 Hemestake Mining 25,116,000	Nov. 15, 17 3 SA 90 99 90 18 Nov. 15, 17 3 SA 105

Non	Vork	Stock	Evchange	Transactions-Continued
rew	IUIK	Stock	Exchange	1 ransactions—Continued

			W			D	wck	Exc	rai				sac	cul	uns	-C	onti	nued	
Yes	nge for	-	fo	Range r Year	1917-		STOC	KS-		Amount Capital	Divide			Per				Net	Calas
1097		4 100	% Jan	. 2 8		ov. 5		S CENTR	AL		0 Sep			Q	96%	96	.96	Change + 21/2	200
749	6 153	4 17	¼ Jun ¼ Jan	. 2	8 No 6% No	ov. 8	Inspir.	Con. Cop.	(\$20) shares)	23,639,346 511,783	Oct	. 29, '1	7 82	Q	44%	61/2		+ 11%	16,300 5,000
775 295 74		21	¼ Jan % Maj	7 22	7% No	ov. 8	Internat.	Corp. pf.	ral	5,383,500		. 1, 1		Q	14	10	13	+ 2% + 4%	2,200
1267 122	4 108½ 114			. 2 10	0% No	ov. 15	Internat.	Harvester, ester, N. J	N. J.	40,000,000	Oct	. 15, '1	7 1%	Q	88 107%	30 104%	38 107 110	+11% + 5	550 800
90%	6 685	88 114	Jan Jan	. 1 5 5	0% No	ov. 15	Internat.	Harvester rvester Cor	Corp p. pf	40,000,000	July Sep	y 15, '1	4 %	Q	55	521/2	54% 98		400
47½ 119	32 823	36°	Mar Oct.	23 1 29 6	9% Fe 2% Fe	b. 1 b. 8	Internat.	Merc. Mari	rine ine pt.	37,218,500 37,886,675	Aug	i, 1, 1	7 3	SA	26% 99%		25¾ 96	+ 3%	35,400 233,606
56% 111% 75%	4 105	108	Mar Jan	. 21 2	4% No 2 No	ov. 15	int. Nick Int. Nick	el (\$25) el pf		35,802,400 7,701,300	Sep Nov	. 1, 1	7 \$1.50	·Q Q	271/2	25%	27% 92	+ 2	9,025
109%		105	Mar Mar	. 26 -9	4 Ma	ar. 1	Internat.	Paper Co. Paper Co. r pf., stam	pf	3,241,100	Oct.			Q	24 57	20½ 52½	23½ 98 56	+ 31/2	3,600
91/4		61		. 22 5	8% No	ov. 15	Internatio	nal Salt tral		3,742,400	Oct			Q	61	60	61 45%	+ 21/4	300
96	67	78	Jan.	4 3	1 No	ov. 16	TEWEL	TEA		12,000,000					33	33	33	+ 2	100
321/4	104	253	Jan.					Tea pf						Q	18	90	90	- 4	4,600
64% 115		SA!	Jan. Feb.	30 4				City Souther Julius) &						Q	47	47	47 105	+ 21/3 + 4	100
117 85%		641	4 Feb. 4 Jan.	17 11	7% Jai	n. 30	Kayser (J	ul.) & Co. ing. Tire (ist pf.	2,181,900	Nov	. 1, 17	1% 31	Q	42	391/2	118%	+ 2%	1,100
101	95%	30	Mar Aug	. 7 2	l No	v. 9	Kelsey W	ngfield Ti		8,385,300		1, '17		Q			78 21		
641/4	40	503 5	May Mar	26 26	No.	w. 7	Kennecott	heel pf Copper (s	hares)	2,786,868	Sep.	v. 1, 1, 20, 17		Q	341/4	30%	331/4	$+\stackrel{\cdot}{2}\%$	31,400
139	1211/4		Jan. Sep.	3 11-	f Fe	b. 14	Kings Co.	E. L. & Po H.) Co	wer	17,106,906	Sep.	1, 17	2	Q	95	95	95 50		26
100	* *	-	5 June	19 9	8 No	v. 5	Kress (S.	H.) Co. pf.	*****	3,817,900	Oct.	1, '17		Q			98		
107 118% 30		1033	June Jan.	2 80	No Oct	v. 5	LACK.	STEEL Co.	0	35,097,500 10,700,000	Sep.	29, '17 15, '17		Q	81% 80%	73% 80%	81 80½	+ 734	37,800 100
551/2 561/2		539	Jan. Jan. Jan.	3 23	No Oct	v. 7 t. 16	Lake Erie Lake Erie	& Westers	n n pf	11,840,000	Jan.				9	9	9 23	+ 14	620
87% 305	74½ 240	799	Jan. Jan. Jan.	2 50	No	v. 16	Lehigh: V	er & Tire alley (\$50) Myers		60,501,700	Oct.	13, '17	\$1.25	Q	12 55% 172	11 51% 172	12 55 172	+ 1% + 3% + 1%	5,800 100
1261/2	118	125%	Jan. Apr.	30 100 14 35	No	v. 17	Liggett &	Myers pf.		15,382,600	Oct.	1, '17	1%	Q	100%	100	100%	+ %	600
34 91½		271/2	Jan. Mar.	17 12 8 80	No.	v. 3	Loose-Wil	es Biscuit 1		3,424,100	Oct.	1, 17		Q			15 80½		
2391/4 1221/4	45 179¼ 115%	232 1201	Jan. Jan.	31 55 19 170	Jan Nov	n. 8 v. 13	Loose-Wile Lorillard	(P.) Co	2d pf.	2,000,000 11,306,700	.Feb. Oct.	1, '15	1%	Q			62 170	• •	
140	1211/4	133%	Jan. Jan.		Nov	v. 9	Louisville	(P.) Co. pi & Nashville	e '	72,000,000	Aug.		31/2	Q SA	1191/2	113	1031/4	-j- 674	1,500
91 68%		65734	Feb. Jan.	15 58	No	v. 19 v. 15	MACKA Macka	Y COMPAN	NIES.	41,380,400 50,000,000	Oct.	1, '17	11/2	Q	70%	70	70% 58	- 56	400
1% 132 77	128	1294	Feb.	1 1 16 97	Nov	y 16 ;	Manhattar Manhattar	Beach	gtd	5,000,000 57,625,100	Oct.	1, 17	1%	Q	100%	100	100	+ 2	400
118	55 109	81 103 60	Mar. Nov. Feb.	12 102	Nov	7. 14	Manhattar Manhattan	Shirt Co. p	of	1,600,000	Sep. Oct.	1, '17 1, '17	1 1%	Q			102		
99 93	44 65	61%	Jan. Jan.	17 19	W Nov	7. 5	Maxwell .	Alkali Wo Motors fotors 1st p		12,923,300	July	1, '17 2, '17 1, '17	11/2 21/2 13/4		25¼ 56	231/a 501/a	53 23% 53	- 7/6 + 2	3,800
60% 72¼	32 501/a	40 66¾	Jan. Mar.	18 13 21 47	Nov	. 3	Maxwell M	Actors 1st p Actors 2d p rtment Stor	pf	10,911,300	July	2, '17	11/4 11/4 11/4	- Q	16% 47%	50% 14 47%	53 16 47%	+ 21/3 + 1/2	1,400 2,400 200
109 129%	1021 ₄ 88%	107½ 106½	Jan. Jan.	30 101 10 73	Oct. Nov	. 16	May Depa Mexican I	rt. Stores p	of 2	7,012,500 36,135,200	Oct. Aug.	1, '17 30, '13	11/4	Q	80%	74%	101 79	+ 41/2	20,800
105% 49% •135	\$9½ 33	431/4	June Apr.	30 25	Nov Nov	. 15	Miami Co	Petroleum pper (\$5)	of 1	10,795,200 8,735,570	Oct. Nov.	1, '17 15, '17	\$1.50	Q	871/2 29	85 27¼	· 87½ 28%	+ 2% + 1%	200 3,600
36	26	671/2	June Jan.		% Nov	. 8	Midvale St	Central eel & Ord. t. Louis ne	(\$50).10	00,000,000	Nov.	1, '17	\$1.50	Q	45¼ 10%	42% 9%	*100 44% 9%	+ 11/2	22,200
130 137	$\frac{116}{128\%}$	119 127	Jan. Apr.	3 78 ¹ 13 114	Nov Aug	7. 15 1	Minn., St. Minn., St.	P. & S. S. 3 P. & S. S. 3	M. pf. 1	25,206,800 12,603,400			314 314	SA SA	84%	82	84% 117	+ 4%	2,050 645
18%	3½ 10	201/2	Jan. Jan.	2 4 7	Nov	7. 8 1	Missouri, Missouri, 1	Kan. & Te K. & Texas	xas (83,300,300 13,000,000	Nov.	10, '13	2		4%	41/2	4%	+ %	400
381/a 643/a	22½ 47¾	61	Jan. Jan. Aug.	3 38	Nov	. 15 1	Missouri P	acific tr. ci acific pf., t	r.cfs. 4	14,941,000			• •		25 41%	21% 38	23% 41%	+ 2 + 31/4	28,700 8,500
114% 117%	68¾ 100	109%	Jan. Mar.	25 64	Nov	. 14 1	Montana :	lley Trac. Power Power pf	2	29,633,000	Oct.	1, '17	1¼ 1¾	Q	60%	65	16¼ 66¾ 101	+ 11/4	1,000
831/6	801/4	77	May	9 75	6 Oct.	6 1	Morris &	Essex (\$50)	1 1	15,000,000	July	1, '17	\$1.75	SA	••		75%		
1311/4	130	35%	Feb. July Jan.	7 120 12 251 5 701	Oct.	10	NASH., O	CHAT & S'	r. L. 1	16,000,000 16,680,200	Aug. Sep.	1, '17	31/2 75e	SA Q	261/2	251/4	120 261/ ₂	+ 1	300
129%		127	Jan. Jan.	5 105	4 Nov	. 19 2	National I	Biscuit Co. liscuit Co. loak & Sui	pf 2	29,236,000	Oct. Aug.	15, '17 31, '17	1% 1% 1%	990	82 107 57	79% 105%	82 107 57	+ 11/a - 2	200
113	106	112½ 39	Jan. June	29 1009 14 209	4 Oct.	25 ?	National C	loak & Suit loak & Suit lit & Cable	t pf	4,700,000 250,000	Sep.	1, '17	1%	QQ	2414	57 22	57 98 24	+ 14	9,800
36½ 100½	19% 90%	46% 99%	Oct. July	2 24 12 903	Feb.	9 2	Nat. Enam Nat. Enam	. & Stamp.	Co 1	8,546,600	Nov. Sep.	15, '17 29, '17	1%	SAQ	381/4	36%	37% 92	+ %	8,700
74% 117½ 24	57 111¼ 23½	114	Jan.	6 100	Oct.	15 3	National I	ead Co. p	f 2	20,750,000 24,463,800	Sep.	29, '17 15, '17	1%	Q Q.	441/2	42%	43½ 100¼	+ 11/2 "	900
9% 34%	5	8%	Mar. Sep.	14 43	Mar.	. 62	lat. Rys.	of Mex. 1st of Mex. 2d n. Cop. Co.	pf 2 pf12	28,831,000	Feb.	10, '13 29, '17	31		5%	5%	15 5%	1.417	100
25½ 186	21 118	$\frac{36\%}{156}$	Aug.	3 159 21 98	Nov.	e 9 h	lew Orlean	ns, Tex. & Air Brake	Mex. 1	2,235,900		21, 17	5	Q Q	17%	16%	17% 20 111%	+ 114	2,600
45%	100% 33 50	381/6	Jan. Jan.	8 10	Nov.	. 8 h	V. Y. Cent	& Hud. R	iv‡24	7,789,800 4,000,000	Nov. Mar.	1, '17 1, '13	11/4	Q	72¼ 16¼	68½ 16¼	71 16%	+ 2% + 2%	12,4.81
67 24¾ 50¾	50 91/4 25	21	Feb. 1 Aug. June	14 125	Oct.	31 N	N. Y., Chi. New York	& St. L. 2	d pf. 1	7,000,000		2, '17	21/2	SA	131/2	131/2	131/2	- i	100
*116¼ 77%		114	June Jan. 2 Jan.	25 • 1045	June	3 1 N	I. Y., Laci	Dock pf. c. & Wester H. & Har	n 1	0,000,000	Oct.	15, '17 1, '17 30, '13	2 1¼ 1¼	\ddot{Q}	281/2		39 1041/2 277/	L 97/	10.000
31%	26 20	291/4	Jan.	2 17	Nov.	26 N	V. Y., Ont.	& Western	a 5	8,113,900 6,000,000	July	24, '16 1, '14	1 36		28%	241/4 = 19		+ 2%	2,700
147% 89%	114 84%	138%	Jan. 2 Feb.	3 777	Nov.	5 N	forfolk &	Western Western pf.	12	3,000,000	Sep. Nov.	18, '17 19, '17	1%	Q	106	102	106 77%	+ 4	3,800
118%	108	76	Mar. 2 Sep. 1	21 45½ 18 76	Nov. Sep.	14 N	orthern (erican Central (\$50	0) 2	9,779,700 7,079,550		1, '17	1%	Q			45% *76		
	105	125	Jan. Jan.	2 601/				Pacific Steel & Co				1, '17 15, '17	2 2	Q	88% 65	84 60½		+ 314 +15	5,900
1241/4		54	Apr. 1 Feb. 1	9 421/	Oct.	7 ()HIO CIT	IES GAS (\$25). 3	4,993,600 9,813,000	Sep. July	1, '17	\$1.25 02½c	Q Q	37	341/2	351/4 421/4	+ 1%	26,000
11%		7¾ 106	Sep. 2 Jan. 2	1 3%	Nov.	19 0	ntario Sil- wens Bott	ver Mining. le Mach. (\$	25). 16	5,000,000 9,500,000	Dec. : Oct.	30, '02 1, '17†	30e \$1.25	Q	4½ 70	621/2	41/4	+ 14 -1314	300 3,000
31	11%		Feb. 1 June 2					MAIL (\$5)					1% 50e	Q	24%	2416	115		
99%	90 32%	101 341/ ₂	June 2 Jan. 2	7 97 5 1834	May Nov.	17 L 20 P	Pacific Tele	MAIL (\$5) Mail pf ephone & T	rel. 1	1,700,000	Sep.		1%	Q	1814	1	101	+ % - 1%	102
1011/6	93½ 96¼	981/4	Feb. Jan. 1	1 94 6 87	May Nov.	29 P	ac, Teleph an-Am, Pe	one & Tel. trol. & Tr.	pf., 32 pf., 16	2,000,000 0,500,000 *	Oct.	15, '17 1, '17	1%	Q			94 87		
		57% 106%	Jan. 2 Jan. 1	5 46 8 37	Oct.	23 P	eople's Ga	a R. R. (\$1	38	3,495,500	Aug. 2	25, '17	11/6	Q	481/8 401/2	40 38	47% -	+ %	28,900 2,200
17% 38% 73%	8 36% 72	36%	Jan. 2 Jan. Jan. 1	2 13	Nov.	21 P	ere Marqu	lastern lette ette pr. pf.	16	3,241,200	Nov.		1%		14%	4% 13	4% - 14¼ - 4916	F %	2,200
35	43%	57 20	Jan. Mar. 2	8 37 6 20	Oct. Mar.	4 P	ere Marq ettibone-M	uette pf ulliken	1	1,027,700 3,912,800	****		179	• •			49% 37% 25		
48	88	92 42	Sep. 1 Jan.	3 91¾ 4 25	Sep. Nov.	29 Pe	ttibone-M hiladelphia	Co. (\$50)	pf. 1	,616,000 (2,943,000 (Oct. 3	31, '17 8		Q	28%	26	91½ 28¼ -	F 316	1,410
68	78	9814	June 2 Aug.	8 88	Nov.	5 P	erce-Arro	w Motor of	8		Oct.	1, '17	2 .	Q -	33 88	31 88	81 88		300
88	78	54%	Jan. 2 Sep. 2 Aug. 1	0 39	Nov.	5 P	tts. Coal	Chi. & St. of Pa of Pa. pf	17	,966,700			2%	Q	46%	41		5%	7,800
		100%	Jan. 3	0 154	Apr.	24 Pl	tts., Ft. 7	Wayne & C. Steel pf	hi 19	,714,285	Oct.	3, '17	1% .	900		1	00 94	2%	1,100
						-		2011		,,		-, -,		-				-	[(E

Philadelphia

STOCKS	
21 Alliance Inc., 19	Low, Last, Ch'go
50 Am. Gas 97% 220 Brill, (J. G.), 16 1 Buff. & Susq. 55	97% 97% 10 16 + 6 55 55
125 Cramp & Sons 70 262 Elec. St. Bat. 50 100 Gen. Asphalt. 15	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
150 Do pf 52%	32 52% - %
10 Int.Mer.M.pf 97	97 97
600 Keystone Tel. 9½	9% 9%
10 Kennecott 33%	33% 33% + 3%
20,903 Lake Superior, 12%	10% 11% + 1%
1,908 Lehigh Nav 57%	55% 57% + 1%
566 Do warrants, 7%	6% 7% + 1%
480 Lehigh Valley 55%	53½ 55½ + 4½
3,828 Penn. R. R 48	46½ 47% + %
27 Penn. Salt 88	87 87¾ — 1¼
150 Phila. Ce. pf., 31	30¼ 30½ — 1¼
2,742 Phila. Electric 2514	24% 25
25 Phila. R. T., 25	25 25
4,001 Phila.R.T.ctfs. 27 80 Phila. Trac 68% 200 Reading 72	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
770 Tono, Belm't., 3%, 827 Ton, Mining., 4%, 1,412 Un. Gas Imp. 68%	$3\frac{3}{68}$ $3\frac{7}{68}$ $+\frac{7}{68}$ $68\frac{7}{68}$ $-\frac{7}{68}$
142 Unit. Traction 42	401/2 42 + 11/2
4.820 U. S. Steel 98%	96 881/4 + 6%
215 War, Ir. & S. 8%	81/2 81/2
11d Westm. Coal., 76	76 76
58 W. J. & S. S. 44%	44 44 - 1
15 York Rys. pf. 33	33 33
\$3,000 Am.G.& E.5s. 85	85 85 - 2%
3,000 Beth. Steel ds.118%	118% 118% - %
3,000 Bald, Loc. 5s. 99	98 99
2,000 City 4s, 1941, 97%	97% 97%
5,000 E. & P. T. 4s, 73	72% 72% — %
-2,000 L. Val. 4/2s., 80%	99% 90%
1,000 L. V. ann. 6s.125	125 125
4,000 L. V. Coal 5s.101	100% 101 — %
14,900 Liberty 31 ₂ s99,28	91,10 99,04 +.04
10,900 Liberty 4s98,10	97,40 97,9030
2,000 Penn. Con.41 ₂ s 98	96 98 + %
7,000 Penn. g. 4½s., 90	90 90 - 16
2,000 Penn. con. 5s,160	100 100 - 1
42,400 Ph. El. 1st 5s, 95%	94% 95% - 36
1,000 P.,W. & B.4s, 97	97 97 + 16
4.000 Reading 4s 85% 9,000 Sp. Am. Ir. ds 90% 8,000 York Ry. 4s 90	87 87 + 1/4 831/3 853/3 + 23/3 991/4 991/3 + 3/4 90 90

Pittsburgh

Ö		7		
0				
	STOCKS		27.4	
	Sales. High	V am	Net	
4	10 Am. W.G.M. pf. 100	1.00	Last. Ch'ge.	
	9,700 Diana Mines, 06	.02		
	25 Harb, W. pf., 103	1.00	103	
	410 Ind. Brewing, 244	2%	21/4	
	10 Ind. Brew. pf. 12%	12%	12%	
9	90 La Belle L&S, 104	98	104 + 2	
	30 L. B. L&S.pf. 1204	120%	12014 + 14	
	42 Lone S. Gas., 97	96	96 - 2	
0	1.142 Mfrs, L. & H. 53	52	52 - %	
.	2,200 Mt. Shasta27	.26	.27	
	455 Nat. Fireprig. 31/4	3	3 - 1	
)	85 Do pf 95%	9%	914 + 16	
1	200 Nevada Con., 174	1714	1714	
	755 Ohio Fuel S., 42%	41%	41%	
	40 Ohio Fuel Oil. 15% 3,570 Okla. Gas 251/2	15½ 25	151/9 - 1/9	
	50 Penn. R. R 47%	4777.7	4987 25	
)	625 Pitts, Coal 46	421/4	46 + 514	
)	700 Pitts, Idaho1,20	1,20		
	405 Pitts. O. & G. 5%	556	54 - 4	
)	20 Pitts, Pl, Gl, 11919	119%		
	19,850 Pitts, decome, .65	.46	.6013	
	300 R'rside E.O.pf 2%	2%	2% 16	
)	800 San Toy11	.10		
)	20 Un. N. Gas153%	153%	1533/2	
3	210 U. S. Steel 97%	93	93% + 1%	
7	285 West, Air Br. 97	9514	9614 + 1	
	1,115 West E.& M., 39%	371/6	39% + 1%	
)	BONDS			
. 1	85 000 Liberty 4s 97 50	0.7 80	97.50	

Toronto

)	10101	reev
	STOCK	S . Net
N	Sales. High	
	100 B. T. L. & P. 85	
	180 B. T., L. & P. 32	
١	2 Bort, F. N.	
	Co. pf 86	86 86 - 36
	4 Canada Brend, 13	13 13
	30 Canada Cem., 57	57 57
	25 Canada C. pf. 90	90 90
	70 Can. F. Mig., 165	165 165
١	S Can, Pac. Ry, 136	135% 135% + 4%
Н	200 Contacas Min. 3	3 3
,	10 Consum. Gas 148	148 148
	400 Dome Mines6,91	6.91 6.9131
	3 Dom. Bank202	202 202
	49 Dem. St.Corp. 231	14 52 83 十 Ma
	1,000 Hargraves 9	9 9
	50 Ham, Bank184	184 184
	115 Hollinger C 4.90	4.45, 4.0338
	3,500 McIntyre135	130% 134 3
	170 Mackay Cos., 729	6 70% 72% + 1
	74 Mackay Cos.pf. 60	50
	118 Maple L. Mill. 102	101 101
	13 Maple L.M.pf. 92	92 92
	2 Monarch Knit, 30	30 30
	83 St. Co., Can., 50	49% 49% - %
	1.000 Temiskaming., 25	25 25 - 19
	84 Twin C. R. T. 711	9 71% 71% + 2
	3 Union Trust1'W	136 136 - 3
	3 Winnipeg Ry. 48	48 48
	BONDS	
	\$1 000 Rio S10	
	18,500 War. L., 25., 95% 37,300 War L., 31., 95	
	97 200 War L 231 95	93% 96 + 14
	the first the same that	0.78 622 77

Small Lots

We are glad to receive a mail lots of dividend paying stocks for Cash. Many issues can now be bought on an attractive basis.

Send in List.

Merrill, Lynch & Co.

New York Chicago Detroit Cleveland Washington Membera New York Stock Exchange

Sales.

4,540 1,700 100 1,500 145

2,900

2,400 3,300

2,200

1,900 315

100 1,200 600 1,000 2,800

2,700 12,900 1,900 300 11,200

83,800 100 100 13,100

2,000 14,800 400

300

200 27,600 500 800 14,900

200

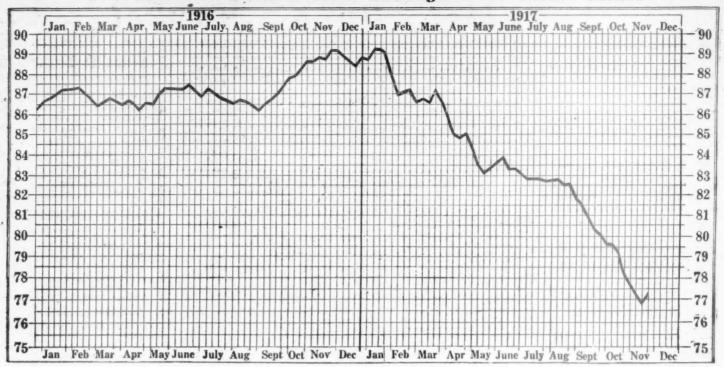
5,200 4,900 4,900 120 4,400 1,700 100 2,800

3,800 1,800 10 42,600 2,500 1,700

+ 1½ 3,800 + 1½ 2,200 + 7¼ 1,000 + 4 20f two than that

Baltimore		ork Stock			ions-Continued
STOCKS Net Sales. High, Low. Last, Ch'ge.	Year 1916 ——for ? High. Low. High. Date.		Stock Liste	Dividend Paid Per I	Pe- lod. High. Low. Last. Change.
10 Alabama Co. 38 58 1,250 Atl. Petrol'm. 4 4 4 10 Bank Balt150 150 150		5 53% Apr. 17 Pitts. & V	West Va 29,208,200 Test Va. pf 8,762,100 Coal tem.cfs.(\$10) 1,210,520 teel Car Co 12,500,000	Oct. 1, '17 1%	23% 21% 23% + 1% 57 55 56% + 8% 17 - 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17
196 Con. Coal 90 80 90 + 1 400 Con. Power100 97½ 99 - 1 8,974 Coaden & Co 7½ 7½ 7½ 5 1,870 Coaden 97 4 3¼ 3% + ½	108 98% 107 Jan. 2 187 115 131 Jan. 6	1 106 Nov. 8 Public Ser	eel Car Co. pf. 12,500,000 vice Corp., N. J. 29,999,660 00	Aug. 23, '17 1% (Sep. 29, '17 2	Q 94 94 04 + 4 Q 110 Q 130 127 127 - 1%
1,191 Davis Chem. 2414 24 24 3,279 Houston Oil. 25 20 24 + 6 1,250 Houston O, pf 61 56 61 + 8	0% 2 8 Feb. 1: 8% 8% 4% Feb. 1:	14 Nov. 21 OUICKS	LVER 5,708,700 lyer pf 4,291,300	May 8, '01 36	1 36 36 - 36 134 36 96 - 36
30 Md. Trust100 100 100 15 Merc. Trust195¼ 195¼ 195¼ 20 Mer. & M. Tr. 60 60 60	61% 32 58 June 11 103% 95% 101 Jan. 25	35% Nov. 5 RAILWA 95% Oct. 10 Railwa	Y ST. SPR. CO. 13,500,000 y St. Sp. Co.pf. 13,500,000	Sep. 29, '17 1% (Q 45 40½ 45 + 5¼ Q 90½
15 Mon. Val. Tr. 14½ 14½ 14½ 14½ 66 M. & M. Bank 28 27 28 + ½ 7 Mt. V. C. M 18 14½ 16 + 3 134 Mt. V. C. M. pf. 646 64 64	*75 *75 *75 Jan. 17 87 20 32% Apr. 1 115% 75% 104% Jan. 1	*60 Nov. 15 R. R. Secs. 19½ Nov. 7 Ray Con. 60% Nov. 5 Reading (, Ill. C. st. cfs. 8,000,000 Copper (\$10) 15,771,790 \$50) 70,000,000	July 1, '17 2 8 Sep. 29, '17 \$1 Nov. 8, '17 \$1	22% 21% 22% + 1 78% 67 71% + 3%
115 Nor. Central. 77 77 77 116 Un. Ry. & E. 24% 23 24% + 1% 21 Union Trust. 98 98	117 101 1087/ May 05	35 Oct. 15 Reading 2: 60 Feb. 1 Republic I	at pf. (\$50) 28,000,000 l pf. (\$50) 42,000,000 con & Steel Co 27,352,000 con & St. Co. pf. 25,000,000	Oct. 11, '17 50c (35% 35% 35% + % 79% 70% 78% + 8% 94% 94 94
538 Wayland Oll. 314 3 314 + 14 5 W. B. & A 2114 2112 2112 2112	35½ 27 35 Jan. 26	59 May 9 Roy. Dutch	Co., t. co. cfs	July 20, '17 \$3.15 .	. 78¼ 67¼ 70 + 3 83
100 C. of B. 4s, '54 94 94 94 6,500 C. of B. 4s, '58 94', 94 94 2,000 C. of B. 4s, '61 94 94 94 6,000 C. of B. 35, '80 81 81 81	50% 45% 42 Jan. 9	24 Oct. 23 St. Lou 10 May 2 St. LS. F	S-SAN FRAN. 46,432,000 s-San Fran. pf. 7,500,000 . C.& E.I.Eq.cs. 9,045,000	**************************************	. 15% 14% 15% + 1 . 26 26 26 + 34 10
3,000 City & S. 5s. 99 99 99 8,000 Con. Coal 6s. 100 100 100 15,000 Con. Gas 5s. 100 100 100 1,000 Con. Gas 4½s 85½ 85½	32½ 16 32 July 30 57 37½ 53 Jan. 4 119¼ 45½ 108 June 18 84¾ 63¾ 68 Jan. 4	34½ Nov. 16 St. Louis 8 39% Feb. 2 Savage Ar	Southwestern 16,356,200 touthwestern pf. 19,893,700 ms 9,032,500 fr 6,000,000	Sep. 15, '17 116 _ G	341/2
10,000 Cosden 6s, A. 70% 79 70% 5% 5% 36,000 Cosden 6s, B. 80 78% 70% 1% 1,000 Ellic Fuel 5s. 90% 80% 90% 90% 90% 90% 90% 90% 90% 90% 90% 9	84% 63% 68 Jan. 4 19¼ 14 18 Jan. 3 42¼ 34¼ 39½ Jan. 3 233 168¼ 238¼ Jan. 22	8½ Nov. 14 Seaboard A 17% Nov. 14 Seaboard A 133 Nov. 5 Sears, Roel	Air Line 23,939,000 ir Line pf 12,989,400 ouck & Co 60,000,000	Aug. 15, '14 1 . Nov. 15, '17 2 G	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1,000 Ga.,C. & N. 5a 97 97 97 - 2 3,000 G. B. S. Inc., 1 1 1 31,000 Hous.Olidiv.c. 85 84 85 3,000 Md. Flee, 5a, 90% 90% 90%	127¼ 125 127% Jan. 15 40¼ 22 29% Mar. 9 59% Mar. 29	117 Nov. 5 Sears, Roe 18½ Oct. 16 Shattuck A 28½ Nov. 13 Sinclair Off	btick & Co. pf. 8,000,000 ris. Cop. (\$10) 8,500,000 & Ref. (shs.) 1,000,000	Oct. 1, '17 1% Q Oct. 20, '17†\$1.25 Q Nov. 21, '17 \$1.25 Q	20% 19% 19% + % 32% 29% 80% + 1%
2,000 M.s. Stateds, 28 97% 97% 97% 97% 1, 2,000 M.s. St. P. Jt. Ss. 95 94% 94% 1,000 Norf. St. Ry. Ss. 99% 98 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99	93¼ 87 74¾ Mar. 30 103½ 91½ 99 Feb. 5 240 146 209 May 31 120 106 114½ Feb. 2	884 Sep. 25 Sloss-Sheff 148 Nov. 1 South Ports	eld St. & Iron. 10,000,000 eld St. & I. pf. 6,700,000 Rico Sugar 4,500,000 p Rico S. pf 3,981,500	Oct. 1, '17 1% Q	158 152 158 +10
	104¼ 94¼ 98¼ Mar. 24 122 115¾ 119¼ Apr. 7 36¾ 18 33% Jan. 3	78% Nov. 5 Southern I 111 Nov. 2 Southern P 23 May 9 Southern F	Pacific272,823,400 acific tr. cfs 1,805,600 ailway 85,502,300	Oct. 1, '17 14 Q	84\% 81\% 83\% + 2\% - 111 25\% 23\% - 24\% + \%
Note for Adjoining Table The rates of dividends referred to un-	73½ 56 70½ Jan. 30 107½ 86 100% Jan. 25 94 85 90½ Jan. 25	78 Nov. 14 Standard M	ailway pf 52,980,100 filling 4,725,900 filling pf 6,488,000 arner Speedom. 10,000,000	Aug. 31, '17 †2 Q Aug. 31, '17 1% Q	81
	100½ Jan. 17 167 100¼ 110½ Jan. 17 114 106¼ 108% Jan. 16 79¼ 48½ 53% Jan. 26	83% Nov. 8 Studebaker	Co	Sep. 1, '17 1 Q	42% 38% 40% + % 85 85 85 - 5
Allis-Chalmers %% Back Am. Brake Shoe & Fy., 1 % Extra American Can pf 84% Back	51% June 27 102½ July 5	30% Nov. 5 Superior St	eel		35% 93¼ 37 +4
Am. Car & Fdy. com 1 % Extra Burns Brothers 1 % Stock	19¼ 15¾ 19½ June 20 241¼ 177¼ 243 Jan. 10 150 Oct. 5	182 Nov. 5 Texas Co. 8	& C. temp. cfs	Sep. 30, '17 2% Q	132
Bush Terminal 2127 Scrip Calumet & Arizona\$1 Extra Central Leather 2 % Extra	21% 6% 19% Jan. 4 158 120 167% Jan. 23 68% 48% 48% Jan. 2	131 Oct. 26 Texas Pacif 16 Nov. 19 Third Aver	fic	Oct. 1, '16 1 Oct. 1, '17 †5 Q	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Central & So. Am. Tel.,	00% 45% 80% Aug. 21 109% 90 105 Mar. 12 12 5 10% Jan. 24	42% Nov. 9 Tobacco Pr 89 Nov. 17 Tobacco Pr	oducts 16,000,000 oducts pf 7,350,000 & W.cfs.of dep. 8,201,900	Nov. 15, '17 11/2	51% 45 51% + 7 5
Chandler Motor 1 % Extra Consolidation Coal 5 % Stock	24½ 10 18½ Jan. 4 19½ 8 15 Feb. 27 48½ June 6	12 June 11 Tol., St. L. 8 July 2 T., St.L.& 1 87 Nov. 9 Transue &	& West. pf 1,410,500 W.pf.cfs.of dep. 8,589,500 Wms.Steel(sh.) 100,000	Oct. 20, '17 \$1.25 Q	39 39 39 + 2
Gulf States Steel 16% Evtra		125 Jan. 13 Twin City I	t. Transit pf 8,000,000		73 73 73 -11/4
N. Y. Air Brake Co 2; % Extra Owens Bottle Mach. Co.50c. Extra	110 86 100½ Mar. 12 120 110 120 Mar. 14 18½ 4¼ 14 Jan. 22 129 87½ 112 Jan. 23	8% Aug. 31 Union Bag	'D TYPEW'R. 8,600,000 od Typew. pf. 3,900,000 & Paper 1,683,000 & Paper new 9,728,700		113¼ 112¾ 113¼ — ¾ 63 63 63 + 2
Standard Milling 1 % Stock Tide Water Oil 3 % Extra Union Bag & Paper,	153% 129% 140% Jan. 2 84% 80 85% Jan. 31 49% June 2	108 Nov. 8 Union Paci 73 Nov. 7 Union Paci 36 Nov. 17 Unit. Alloy	fle	Oct. 1, '17 †2½ Q Oct. 1, '17 2 SA Oct. 20, '17 \$1 Q	117% 112½ 115¼ + 2½ 2 74½ 73 74½ + 1 37% 37 37 + 1
	105% 90 127% Aug. 14° 120 115 120% Mar. 14 80 72 80 Feb. 23 53% 52% 54 Jan. 23	102 Nov. 13 United Ciga 64 Nov. 7 United Drug	r Stores pf 18,104,000 r Stores pf 4,526,600 g 19,988,300 1st pf. (\$50). 7,500,000	Sep. 15, 17 1% Q Oct. 1, 17 1% Q	91 85 90% + 7 1 102 68
Willys-Overland 5 % Stock The following are the last sales of	95¼ 91 91 Jan. 9 68¾ July 14 96 Sep. 27	75 Oct. 9 United Drug 59 Nov. 8 United Dye	2d pf 9,104,500 wood 9,639,100 vood pf 2,809,300	Sep. 1, '17 114 Q Oct. 1, '17 114 Q	50 50 50 79% 70% 70% + 1% 50
atocks not dealt in so far this year: Albany & Susquehanna	169% 138% 154% Jan. 22 	1054 Nov. 8 United Frui 154 Nov. 7 United Pap 6 Nov. 5 United R'wa	t Co	Oct. 15, '17 2 Q	118 116½ 118 + 2 16 16
Booth Fisheries	39¼ 17 23¾ Jan. 2 28½ 15½ 24½ June 26 67½ 48½ 63 Jan. 29 49¼ 22½ 21¼ Jan. 12	10 Nov. 5 U. S. C. I. I 47 Nov. 23 U. S. C. I. I	ys Inv. Co. pf. 15,000,000 lipe & Fy. Co. 12,106,300 lipe & Fy. pf. 12,106,300 es Express 10,000,000	Dec. 1, '07 1 Sep. 15, '17 1¼ Q	15 14 14 + % 12½ 11½ 12½ + 1¼ 47½ 47 47 - 1
Detroit & Mackinac	170% 94% 171% June 13 114 99% 106 June 14 49 22 22% Jan. 4	98% Nov. 15 U. S. Indus 88 Nov. 9 U. S. Indus 10 Jan. 13 U. S. Realt	trial Alcohol 12,000,000 Alcohol pf 6,000,000 y & Improv 16,162,500 I	Oct. 15, 17 1% Q Feb. 1, 15 1	114% 101% 112% +11% 23 95 90 95 + 3%
G. W. Helme pf 117	70% 47% 67 Aug. 14 115% 106% 114% Jan. 3 81% 57 67% Jan. 4 53% 50 52% Jan. 3	94% Nov. 14 U. S. Rubbe 42 Nov. 8 U. S. Smelt.	er Co	Oct. 81, '17 2 Q Oct. 15, '17 \$1.25 Q	52% 49% 50% + % 5 96 95 96 + 1 46% 43% 45% + 3% 1 44% 44% 44% + %
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf. 7514 Keokuk & Des Moines pf. 29 Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line 7514	129% 79% 130% May 31 123 115 121% Jan. 19 130 74% 118% May 25	88% Nov. 8 U. S., Steel 107% Nov. 18 U. S. Steel C 71% Nov. 5 Utah Copper	Corporation	Sep. 29, '17 †4% Q Aug. 30, '17 1% Q	98¼ 92 96% + 5 781 111 107% 109% + 2 8 79% 74% 78% + 8% 24
Moline Plow 1st pf	27% 16% 24% Jan. 22 51 36 46 May 31	9½ Nov. 9 Utah Securit 26 Nov. 8 TIRGINIA-	CAR. CHEM. 27,984,400 2	Nov. 1. '17 75e Q	12 12 12 31¼ 29% 30% + 2 1
New York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf 80 Northwestern Telegraph (\$50) 51	114½ 108 112½ Jan. 26 72¾ 41 77 Mar. 30 10½ 7 10½ May 17	46 Feb. 3 Virginia Iron 6 Apr. 14 Vulcan Deti	Car. Ch. pf 20,012,200 (ch. C. & Coke 9,073,600 (ch. ch. ch. ch. ch. ch. ch. ch. ch. ch.		521/ ₂ 52 521/ ₂ + 1/ ₂
Pabst Brewing pf. 921/4 Pacific Coast 65 Pacific Coast 2d pf. 72	26¼ 20½ 24½ May 18 17 13¼ 15% Jan. 2				9 7½ 8½ + 1½ 5
Weyman-Bruton 281	601/4 411/4 58 Jan. 7 321/4 25 301/2 Jan. 2 441/4 1231/2 144 Jan. 4 341/4 241/4 281/4 Jan. 2	18% Nov. 5 Wabash pf. 75 Nov. 7 Wells Fargo	B	Det. 20, '17 1% Q	41% 89% 41¼ + 1¼ 4 22 20 21% + 1¼ 4 75¼ 75¼ 75¼ - % 14¼ 12% 14 + 1¼ 4
Liggett & Drexel	41 Mar. 27 18½ May 26 48 July 25	23 Nov. 21 Western Mar 124 Apr. 28 Western Pac 38 Nov. 8 Western Pac	yland 2d pf 8,003,700 ific Ry 43,728,800 fic Ry. pf 25,064,200		25% 23 25% — 2% 1 13% 18% 18% — % 38% 38% 38% — %
Conservative Investments	71% 51% 56 May 31	111 Aug. 31 Westing. Air 36 Nov. 7 Westing. E.	on Telegraph. 99,817,100 O Brake (\$50) 28,868,200 O k M. (\$50) 70,813,950 O f. 1st pf.(\$50) \$,998,700 O	Det. 20, '17 \$1.78 Q Det. 31, '17 87% Q	83% 82 83% + 1% 2 111 39% 37% 39 + 1% 19 57 57 57 + 1
61 Broadway—New York Beston Buffalo	18% 111 115% Feb. 24 1 27% 21 22% Jan. 2 58% 46 50% Jan. 22	12% Apr. 13 Weyman-Bru 8% Nov. 7 Wheeling & I 10% Nov. 5 Wheeling & I	ton pf 4,600,000 O ake Erie 83,022,800 ake Erie pf. 10,128,600	let. 1, '17 1% Q	111/ ₂ 9% 10% + 1¼ 3 22 19% 22 + 8 1,
	59% 45 52½ Jan. 18 81¼ 34 38½ Jan. 18 17 94 100 Mar. 10	33% Nov. 2 White Motor 15 Nov. 8 Willys-Overla 60 Nov. 16 Willys-Overla	(\$50) 16,000,000 8 nd (\$25) 41,605,825 N nd pf 14,529,300 O	Nov. 1, '17 75c Q oct. 1, '17 1% Q	36 36 36 19½ 17¼ 19¼ + 1½ 42 70¼ 60 60 2
BALTIMORE SECURITIES		96 Nov. 15 Wilson & Co. 35% Nov. 20 Wisconsin Co.	pf		49¼ 45¾ 46½ + 1½ 1, 96 37½ 35½ 87¾ + 1½ 3, 112¼ 109¾ 110% + 1½ 2,
GORDON P. PAINE & CO. 10	26 123 126¼ Jan. 17 1 26¼ 25 87% June 16 20 95 97 June 18	16 Nov. 15 Woolworth (F 23% Feb. 9 Worthington 91 Apr. 16 Worthington	Pump pf. A. 4,369,300 O	et. 1, 17 1% Q	32¼ 27¾ 32¼ + 7¼ 1,
Members Baltimers Stock Buchange	NOTE.—Highest and ic mount they are marked wi	50 May 9 Worthington west prices of the year are th an asterisk (*), †For n	Pump pf. B. 7,712,100 O based usually on sales of otes under this mark see ad	ct. 1, '17 116 Q 100 shares. Where	54 51% 54 + 4 prices are used for less than to
The Sales of the Control of the Cont	sanctuding the amount	of New York Central R	anroad stock listed.		and the second of the

The Trend of Bond Prices-Average of 40 Listed Issues



Exchange Trading Stock Bond

Week Ended Nov. 24 Brook, R. T. gold 5s. 81½ 81½ 81. B. R. T. 5s. 1918... 91½ 90
Bush. Term. Bid. 5s. 79 79
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s. 93 92% Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s. 88½ 87½ (central Leather 5s... 95½ 95 (central Pacific 4s... 80½ 80½ (central Vermont 4s... 55 55 (cent. of N. J. gen. 5s. 102 101 (cero de Pasco ev. 6s. 105½ 95 (central Vermont 4s... 55 55 (cent. of N. J. gen. 5s. 102 101 (cero de Pasco ev. 6s. 105½ 95 (central Vermont 4s... 55 55 (cent. of N. J. gen. 5s. 102 101 (cero de Pasco ev. 6s. 105½ 95 (central Vermont 4s... 55 55 (cent. of N. J. gen. 5s. 102 101 (cero de Pasco ev. 6s. 105½ 103 (cero de Pasco ev. 6s. 105½ 95 (central Vermont 4s... 55 55 (cent. of N. J. gen. 5s. 102 101 (cero de Pasco ev. 6s. 105½ 95 (central Vermont 4s... 55 55 (cent. of N. J. gen. 5s. 103 103 (central Vermont 4s... 55 55 (cent. of N. J. gen. 4s. 83 95 (central Vermont 4s... 83 95 (central Vermont 4s... 83 95 (central Vermont 4s... 85 95 (c 92% 100 88% 95% 90% 53 30 3 3721/₂ 9 19 103 74 73% 95% 95% 93% 93% 93 82 92 214 24 10 1 993<u>%</u> 76 98 95 55% 100 76% 85 67% 77%

98 - 79½ 94½ 75 62¼

65 65 1 674 62 4 98% 10114 52 7734 78% 21 59 5914 2 7415 7415 5 82 83 8 7316 7316 4 6915 10015 11416

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Corn Prod. Ref. 5s, 31 97% Cumberland Tel. 5s 90%	97%	53031	1 4
DEL.& H.1st & ref.4s 85% Del, & Hud. ev. 5s 91% D. & R. G. con. 4s 63% Dist. Securities 5s 75	851/a 911/a 621/4 73	85% 91% 63 75	12 5 10 35
ERIE con. 7s 100% Erie gen. 4s 50 Erie consol 4s 68 Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B. 40 Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D. 45	100½ 49 66¾	100½ 49½ 68	2 51
GEN. ELEC. den. 5s. 97 Granby ev. 6s, Ser. A. 98 Green Bay debs., B 6%	97 98	97 98 6%	16 1 15
HUD, & MAN, ref. 5s 52 Hud, & Man, adj. 5s. 12%	51	52	12
H.L. CENT. ref. 4s. 79 H. Cent. 4s, 1853. 74 Indiana Steef 5s. 984 Inter-Mot. 4·5s. 044 Int. Rap. Tran. 5s. 82 Int. Agric. col. tr. 5s. 70 Int. M. M. s. f. 6s. 92 Int. Paper 6s. 190 Int. Paper 6s. 98 Int. Paper	78% 74 98% 51% 71% 70 91% 100 98 90%	79 74 98% 54% 82 70 92 100 98 90%	5 8 46 232 1 40 4 5 2
K. C., Ff. S. & M. 6s.104 K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s. 65 Kan. City So. 3s 60 Kan. City So. 5s 76	104 66 60 7516	104 66 60	1 3 3
LACK STEEL 5e, 23. 96 Lacks, Steel 5s, 50. 90% Lacked Gas 1st 5s. 98 Lake Shore 4s, 1028. 83 Lake Shore 4s, 1031. 84 Lake Shore 3s. 75 Lake Shore 3s. 75 Lake Shore 3s. 75 Lex, & East, std. 5s. 95 Liggett & Myers 5s. 11 Liggett & Myers 5s. 11 Liggett & Myers 5s. 115 Louillard 1s. 116	85 8611 ₂ 75 65 951 ₂ 111 901 ₃ 1111 ₂	86 84/4 75/2 65 95/4 111 90/4 111/2	32 8 10 6 1
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9614 58 35 9334 78% 87 66 N.Y.C., L.S.col.;
N.Y. C. & St. I
4s. registered.
N.Y. N.H. & H.ev
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Norf. & W. con
Norf. & W. div.
Northern Pacific
Northern Pacific 85 4714 84 21 90 41 851₂ 801₅ 84 5984 84% 47% 83 19% 88 40 85 80% 82 58% 85 47% 80% 20 89% 41 85 80% 84 58% 7 22 16 12 18 5 68! 7 1 98 41 98 4 1 98 4 48 4 48 4 48 ORE. SHORT LINE
1st 6s 1015
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Ore. Short L. cons. 5s 95% 81 92% 94% 91% 91 10 10 81% 94% 94% 94% 97% 80% 10

Ore, Short L. cons. 5s.
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Pac'IFIC T. & T. 5s.
Penna. gtd. 4½s, reg.
Penna. gen. 4½s,
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Penna. gen. 4½s.
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P. C. C. & St. L. 4s.
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Public Service 5s.
Public Service 5s. 91 82¼ 91 83 91 80 2 6 8514 871₉ 941₄ 104 911₉ READING gen. 4s... Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s... Rep. I. & S. 4s. 40. Roch. & Pitts. cons.6s.

Total Sales \$26,873,500 Par Value

74% 14 97% 153

98% 454 93 345

St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s. 444;
St. L. S. W. lat 4s. 90
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St. L. S. W. lat 4s. 96
St. L. S. W. lat 4s. 96
St. L. L. S. W. lat 4s. 95
St. Pac. conv. 4s. 75
St. Pac. conv. 4s. 75
St. Pac. conv. 4s. 75
St. Pac. 1s. F. ter. 4s. 98
Southern Ry. 5s. 92
Southern Ry. 5s. 92
Southern Ry. 5s. 92
St. L. Div. 4s 6s
TENAS CO. deb. 6s. 98
Third Av. adl. 5s. 29
Tri City 5s. 94
UNION PAC. 1st 4s. 88
Linion Fac. conv. 4s. 85
Linion Fac. conv. 4s. 8 42% 66 59 103½ 60 54% 43% Hgh. Low. 19 105 190,80 90,85 98,24 97,00 141-9 29 115 884 82,2 115 84 82,2 115 84 82,2 115 84 82,2 115 90,70 90 90,5 14 33 16 88 17 87 87 87 87 87 87 oupon.

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Week Ended Nov. 24

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W. R. Compton Co.
W.L.Slayton&Co., Tol.
Callaway, Fisk & Co.

S. Spitzer & Co. Weil, Roth & Co.

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	At	Ву	At	By	
U. S. 2s, reg., 1830Q.J Do coupon, 1830Q.J	9614	C. F. Childs & Co	97	Robinson & Co.	
U. S. 3s, reg., 1908-18Q.F Do coupon, 1908-18Q.F	9978	4.0	99 Å	C. F. Childs & Co	
Do conver. reg. 3s, 1916-46. Do coupon, 1916-46.	80			-45	
U. S. 4s, reg., 1925Q.F Do coupon, 1925Q.F	104}}	C. F. Childs & Co		**	
Pan. Canal 2s, reg., '16-'36.Q.F. Do coupon, 1916-36Q.F.			97	Robinson & Co.	
Pan. Canal 2s,reg. '18-'38.Q.N Do couponQ.N	961/2	Rebinson & Co	97	44	
Pan. Canal 3s, reg., '61Q.M Do coupon, 1961Q.M	85		86 86	C. F. Childs & Co	k.
Philippine 4s			95 98	*4	
Porto Rican 4s				44	
District of Columbia 3.65s				46	

		SIAI	E _	
Arkansas Notes 4%s, 1922-30.			*4.50	W. R. Compton Co.
La. Port Com. 41/28, 1980-53.			100	**
Maryland Coupon 4s, 1931 Massachusetts reg.gold 4s, 23			4.10	Estabrook & Co.
New York 41/28, 1963 Do 48, 1967	103		Bro 108 99	Canfield & Bro.
Tennessee 41/s, 1950-67		******	*4.50	R. M. Grant & Co.

MUNICIPAL, Etc., Including Notes

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S. Spitzer & Co. Estabrook & Co. Weil, Roth & Co. S. Spitzer & Co. Estabrook & Co. Callaway, Fisk & Co. R. M. Grant & Co. Estabrook & Co. W.L.Slayton&Co., Tol. S. Spitzer & Co. Estabrook & Co. -60 W. R. Compton Co. S. Spitzer & Co. J.S.Rippel&Co., New'k. Estabrook & Co. S. Spitzer & Co. Weil, Roth & Co. W. R. Compton Co. Weil, Roth & Co. S. Spitzer & Co.

Essex Co. (N. J.) 4½s, 1950-67.

Fitchburg (Mass.) Reg. 48, 1919-21.

Fill-River (Mass.) Reg. 48, 1919-23.

Do 4s, 1919.

Florence (Ala.) School 5s, 1947

Fostoria (O.) Sewer and Paving 5s, 1918-27.

Galveston Co. (Tex.) 5s, 1957.

Galveston Co. (Tex.) 5s, 1957.

Greener Co. (Miss.) Road and Bridge 5s, 1956.

Harrisburg (Pa.) 4s, July, 1920.

Haverhill 4s, 1921-23.

Harrison Co. (Miss.) Sup. Dist. No. 2 5½s, 1943-1957...

Henry Co. (O.) Road 5s, 1920-24

Hickory (N. C.) Water 6s, 1918-46

Jacksonville (Fia.) 5s, 1936. Hickory (N. C.) Water 6s, 1918-46 Jacksonville (Fla.) 5s, 1936. Jackson Co. (Tex.) Rd. Dist. 3½s, 1923-53 Jennings (La.) Fund 5s, 1925-56 Johnston Cc. (N. C.) Rd. 5s, 1947 Kansas City (Mo.) 4½s, 1933. Do 4½s, 1935. *4.70

Kansas City (Mo.) 4½s, 1983.

Do 4½s, 1985.

Lakewood (O.) Park, Pav. & Sewer 5s, 1924-37.

Lakewood (O.) Sch. Dist. 5s, 1932-50

Latonia (Ky.) Sewer 3s, 1920-22

Lancaster, (O.) S. D. 4½s, 1925-1923

Laurens Co. (S. C.) Jail 5s, 1918-31.

Limestone (Ala.) C. H. 6s, 1928-37

Lockport (N. Y.) Reg. 5s, 1922-28

Louisville (Ky.) 4s, July, 1923.

Lynchburg (Va.) 4½s, 1927

Madison Co. (Miss.) 6s, 1928-39.

Madison Co. (Miss.) 6s, 1928-39.

Middle Forked, Deer River (Tenn.) 6s, 1934-37.

Mobile (Ala.) Mun. 5s, 1947.

Minneapolis (Minn.) St. Imp. 4½s, 1927-35.

Muskingum Co. (O.) Road 5s, 1918-27

Muskingum Co. (O.) Road 5s, 1918-27

Muskingum Co. (O.) Road 5s, 1918-27 *4.60 *4.65 *4.50 *4.50 *4.75 *5.25 *4.50 *4.40 *4.75

Muskingum Co. (O.) Road 5s, 1918-27 Newark 4s, 1947-57... New Boston (O.) W. W. 5s, 1923-41 Newton Co. (Miss.) Sup. Dist. 6s, 1928-42 Norfolk Co. (Mass.) 44/s, 1921-22 Norwood (O.) Street 5s, 1918-22 Okaloosa Co. (Fla.) Sch. 6s, 1947 Omaha (Neb.) 4/4s, 1930

W.L.Slayton&Co., Tol.

 Omaha (Neb.) 4½, 1930.
 4.62
 Callaway, Fisk & C

 Paris (Ky.) School 5s, 1919-37
 4.625

 Palm Beach Co. (Fla.) Rd. & Refdg. 5½s, 1935
 5.06
 Spitzer & Co.

 Pleasant City (O.) School 5s, 1940-54
 4.70

 Pasco Co. (Fla.) Sch. 6s, 1920-39
 6.00
 Richmond Co. (N. Y.) C. H. & Rd. 4½s, 1915-47
 4.75

 San Diego (Cal.) Sewer & Water 4½s, 1945-49
 4.50
 Spitzer & Co.

 St. Cloud (Fla.) Imp. 6s, 1927-41
 5.25
 St. Louis City 4s, 1925-29-31, 196
 Steinberg & Co. St. L.
 90%
 Stix & Co., St. L.

 St. Louis 4½s, 1918-5
 1100
 102
 Steinberg & Co., St. Spitzer & Co.
 St. Louis 4½s, 1918-33
 4.30
 Estabrook & Co.

 Springfield (Mass.) 4½s, 1918-33
 4.30
 Estabrook & Co.
 Sulphur Springs (Tex.) Fund. 5s, 1928-1935
 4.80

 Sulphur Springs (Tex.) Fund. 5s, 1925-26
 4.00
 Ya.80

 Trumbull Co. (O.) Road Imp. 5s, 1925-26
 4.00

 Tonowanda (N. T.) St. Imp. 5s, 1921-27
 4.55

 5
34 Stix & Co., St. L.
Steinberg & Co., St. L.
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Norway 6s, Feb. 1, 1923... 100 Mann, Bill & Co..... 103 Mann, Bill & Co. 103 Mann, Bill & Co. 104 Mann, Bill & Co. 105 Mann, Bill & Co. 106 Mann, Bill & Co. 107 Mann, Bill & Co. 108 Mann, Bill & Co.

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| Denver Union Water 5s, 1814. 82 | Burgess, Lang & Co. 85 | Burgess, Lang & Co. 90 | Abraham & Co. 90 | Abr

Stone & Webster... 96 Stone & Webster. W. S. Macomber... 89 Abraham & Co. Wm. Carnegie Ewen.
W. S. Macomber.....
Stone & Webster....
J. A. Clark & Co.....

Liggett, Drexel & Co. 100
Stone & Webster ... 95
B. H. & F. W. Pelzer ... 98
Abraham & Co. ... 74
Redmond & Co. ... 100
E. & C. Randolph ... 91
A. B. Leach & Co. ... 98
S. K. Phillips ... 91

Burgess, Lang & Co.. 90 Burgess, Lang & Co. Wm. Carnegie Ewen. Burgess, Lang & Co. J. A. Clark & Co. J. D. Curtis & Co.

90 Wm. Carnegie Ewen. 50 W. S. Macomber. 89 Stone & Webster. 102 J. A. Clark & Co. 88 Abraham & Co. 90 J. A. Clark & Co. 82 Berdell Bros. 97½ A. B. Leach & Co. P'₂ S. K. Phillips, Phila. Elodget & Co. Stix & Co., St. L. Redmond & Co.

Burgess, Lang & Co. A. B. Leach & Co. Liggett, Drexel & Co. Stix & Co., St. L. Stone & Webster. B. H & F. W. Pelzer. Abyaham & Co. Redmond & Co. J. A. Clark & Co. A. B. Leach & Co.

192½ Stone & Webster.
185 Burgess, Lang & Co.
190 Abraham & Co.
190 A. B. Leach & Co.
190 Stone & Webster.
190 Steinberg & Co., St.L.
195 Redmond & Co.
192 Stone & Webster.
100 A. H. Bickmore & Co.
193 Stone & Webster.
100 J. A. Chrik & Co.
193

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CURB TRANSACTIONS

Trading by Days

	-				
	In	dost'ls.	Otla.	Mining.	Honda.
1	Monday	31,500	84,320	178,330	\$64,000
	Tuesday	41,773	160,068	289, 430	7,000
	Wednesday	48,395	187,895	261,830	30,000
	Thursday	38,000	139,465	265,795	48,000
	Friday	32,230	151,220	247,730	238,000
	Saturday	20,850	83,710	161,645	97,000

Total.....212,798 806,678 1,404,700 \$484,000 INDUSTRIALS

		Net
Sales. High.	Low.	
49,600 Aetna Exp., 7%	674	7% - %
1,350 Air Reduct'n 73	67	72 + 7
4,500 Am. Tin T %	84	N/ 4 N/
4.500 Am. Tin T % 300 *Am. Writ. P. 2	22	2 + 16
50 *Can.Car & F. 16	16	10 -12%
6,200 *Car L & P. 2%	914	254 L 80
10 *Carbon Steel, 80	80	80 - 8
500 Carwen Steel., 9	0	9
30% Char, Iron Co. 7%	674	7
150 Char. I. Co. pf 6	59.	6 + 14
6,500 C. M. C., w. E 66	55	65 + 8
2,835 °City Ser., pf. 73	72	7284 - 84
1.558 *City Ser., old.211	196	200 11
8,000 Curtiss Aero., 28%	27	28 + 116
2,255 Emer. Phon 5%	3%	544 + 44
200 Ev. Hea., Inc. 20%	20%	20% - %
800 'Hall Signal., 34	3	314
100 *Hall Sig. pf., 13	13	13 - 2
6,800 *IntLube C., 3%	334	314 - 34
300 *Int. Motors. 12	10	12
220 Int. Mot. pf 40	85	40 +10
100 *Int, M. 2d pf 20	20	20 - 5
700 Int. Rubber S	8	8 - 14
200 *Int. T. C. pf. 60 400 Key, T. & R. 13	55	55 -10
400 Key, T. & R. 13	11	11 + %
270 *S. S. Kresge, 70	65	65 - 2
370 Lake Tor. B., 4	3%	3%
2,500 *Man. Transit. %	36	** *
100 Marc. of Am 2%	2%	276 70
15,600 *Maxim Muni%	12	12 + vy
400 "Nash Motors, 77	70	77
2,700 N. Y. Transp. 20%	1419	1619 + 2
1,900 N. A. P. & P. 2%	- 68	2% + 19
8,700 P. Tr. M. Cp. 14	3%	14 + 4
1,760 PocaLog. C. 3%		846 - 46
1,900 *Prud. Pic 744	6%	73 - 72
20,400 Smith Mot. Tr. 1%	90	90 - 2%
19 A. O. Smith of 90		10 + 1
200 *St. Jos. Lead 16	814	10% - 2%
3,500 Stand, Motor, 10% 8,500 Subm. Boat., 14%	13	1316 - 16
6,500 Subm. Boat. 14% 19,900 Tris. Film Co. 1%	3.5	184 + 34
10,700 "United Mot 17%	15	165 + 15
2,000 *U. S. L. & H. 14	134	112
1,800 U. S. Stea. Co. 5%	-814	3%
100 United Zinc 1%	136	15 + %
200 World Film	16	56
18.500 °WM. A. C. 8	734	75a + 36
STANDARD OIL SUBS	SIDIA	RIES

4.509 Ang. -Am. Oll. 18%, 18½, 18½ + 1½, 18½ +

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

2.000 *Allen Oll 14	36	16
17.700 *Barn.O.& G 1%	1%	1%
1,410 Beth.O.& G 1014	10	1014 - 36
42,500 *HostW.O 80	28	29 + 1
11.700 *Cosden Oil 7%	7%	7% - %
2,000 *Cosden O.pf. 4	3%	8% - 16
12,400 *Crown Oll 1	Sa	13
23,800 Cumb.P.& R 1%	136	1th - th
4.200 *Elk Basin P. 75	41%	7% 十一%
5,400 *Elk. O. & G. A	36	市士 由
18,200 *Esmer.O.Co. %	%	场十 中
1,600 Federal Oil., 3%	234	3% 十 %
22,700 *Friar Oil %	34	74 74
4,900 *Glenrock O., 15%	1.5	15 + 14
16,950 *Han.O.& R., 216	100	2 + 18
11,450 *Houston Oil. 25	19%	24/8 十 9
8,309 *Hum. G. C. O.		444 1 64
& R 4%	4	419 19
6,900 *Inter, Pet 121/2	10%	12% + 1%
1,500 *Island O.& T. I	100	2
22,900 Kenova Oll	79	
4,240 *Lost City Oil	74	0417 1 1171
21,300 *Merritt O. C. 25%	2178	2018
17,000 Met. Pet 1	22.58	119 -T10
\$6,000 *Midwest Oil.125	110	119 10
1,800 'Midw't O pf. 1%	100	121 -11
9,300 *Midwest Ref. 124	100	Ant The
7,400 'N.Y.& Ok.Oil	70	7.18 1.9
\$4,000 "Northwest O. 78	649	516
88,000 *Okla. Oll T	9.5	14 - 5
40 500 *Okla. O. pf., 29	3.5	7-4 mm (k

7% + % 30 + 4 7% + % 5% + 1 95 +87 84 + 4 13 + 4 27 + 5 54 + 4 5 + 4

MINING STOCKS

2.785 *Vict.Oil.new. 4 3% 1,400 *Viyo.Un.O., 1 5 5% 3% 1,400 *Viyo.Un.O., 1 5 5% 4,500 An. Brit. Col. 5 1 6 6,000 Al. Brit. Col. 5 1 6 6,000 Al. Brit. Col. 5 1 8 8,400 Fib. Col. 6 6,000 Fib. C

10 18 + 14 4 + 114 77 + 1 175 - 25 5% + % 6 50 46 +10½ ½+⅓ 8½+⅓ 6 + 1½ 45 +10 31 + 8

Annalist Open Market

PURLIC	. 1	TILITIES-C	onti	nued
TUBLIC		Bid for—		-Offered-
	At	By /	At	
Hadrangack Water 4- 1050				B. H. & F. W. Pelze
Hackensack Water 4s, 1952 Harwood Elec. 1st s. f. 5s, 39	95	Redmond & Co		********
Hattiesburg Traction 6s	92	Capelle & Co., Phila		******
Havana Elec. Ry., Lt. & Pr. 5s, 1952	91	Sutro Bros. & Co	93	Sutro Bros. & Co.
Houston Lt. & Pr. 5s, 1931	89	Sutro Bros. & Co J. D. Curtis & Co B. H. & F. W. Pelze	94	J. D. Curtis & Co.
Hoboken Ferry 5s, 1946 Houston Elec. 1st 5s, 1925	96	B. H. & F. W. Pelze Stone & Webster	r	******
Howe Sound. 6s, 1938			83	S. P. Larkin & Co. Wolff & Stanley.
Howe Sound. 6s, 1938 Hudson Nav. 6s, 1938	54	Wolff & Stanley	60	Wolff & Stanley.
Indiana Ry. 1st 5s, 1930	97	S. K. Phillips, Phila.		Berdell Bros.
Idaho Power 5s, 1946 Inter-Mt. Ry., Lt. & P. 5s, 42.	9656	Berdell Bros Liggett, Drexel & C	. 100	Liggett, Drexel & Co
Jackson L. & T 5s. 1922	84	J. A. Clark & Co		
Jackson & Battle C. Tr. 5s, 23			. 96	Burgess, Lang & Co
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.4s, 49	69	B. H. & F. W. Pelze		B. H. & F. W. Pelze
Kan. City Lg. Dis. T. 5s, '25, Kan. City Term. 41/28, 1921	88 95	Steinberg & Co., St Kean, Taylor & Co.	. 894	Steinberg & Co., St. 1 Kean, Taylor & Co.
Kan. City Home T. 5s. 1923	88	Steinberg & Co., St.	. 89%	Steinberg & Co., St. I
Kan. City Rys. 5s, 1944 Kentucky Tr. & Term. 5s, 51.	80	T. L. Bronson	. 83	T. L. Bronson.
Kentucky Tr. & Term. 5s, 51 Kentucky Utilities (a. 1919	563	A. H. Bickmore & Co	. 80	Abraham & Co. A. H. Bickmore & Co.
	68%			Keyes, Haviland & Co
Lehigh Securities 6s, 1927 Little Rock Ry. & El. 6s, '38. Laurentide Power 5s, 1946	91	Keyes, Haviland & C J. D. Curtis & Co W. S. Macomber		
Laurentide Power 5s. 1946	80	W. S. Macomber	. 86	W. S. Macomber.
Long Island Ltg. 59, 1889			. 91	J. A. Clark & Co.
Manufacturers Water Co. 5s,	OR	S. K. Phillips, Phila		
Manila El. 5s, 1953			. 81	Abraham & Co.
Madison River Pr. 5s, 1935	92	Burgess, Lang & Co.	. 96	Burgess, Lang & Co.
Michigan Traction 1st 58, 21 1 Memphis St. Rv. 5s 1945	79	H. I. Nicholas & Co. J. D. Curtis & Co	. 80	J. D. Curtis & Co.
dichigan United 5s, 1936			. 60	Abraham & Co.
Middle West Utilities 9s. '25.	94	A. H. Bickmore & Co	95	J. A. Clark & Co.
Minn Gen Elec 5a 1934	93	Blodget & Co	. 102	Spencer Trank & Co.
fiss. River Power 5s, 1951	07	Stone & Webster	. 69	Blodget & Co. Spencer Trask & Co. Stone & Webster.
feridian Lt. & Ry. 5s, 1944.	90	Spencer Trask & Co. Stone & Webster J. D. Curtis & Co J. A. Clark & Co		
Montreel L. H. & P. Sa. 1933	80	Abraham & Co	88	J. A. Clark & Co. Abraham & Co.
Do 41/48, 1932	80		83	0.0
Manufacturers Water Co. 5s. 1939 Manila El. 5s. 1953. Madison Hiver Pr. 5s. 1935. Michigan Traction 1st 5s. 21 1 Memphis St. Ry. 5s. 1945. Michigan United 5s. 1936. Middle West Utilities 9s. 22. 1 Minn. Gen. Elec. 5s. 1934. diss. River Power 5s. 1931. deridian Ld. & Ry. 5s. 1951. deridian Lt. & Ry. 5s. 1933. Do 4/5s. 1932. duncie Elec. 5s. 1932. Vaurcie Elec. 5s. 1932.	**			Burgess, Lang & Co.
Newark Pass. Ry. 5s, 1930	97 97	J.S.Rippel&Co., New'k		******
	98	J. D. Curtis & Co	***	*******
New Or. City R. R. 5s '43	94			
New Or. Ry. & L. 4/48, '35	661/2	B. H. & F. W. Pelzer	671/2	J. D. Curtis & Co. B. H. & F. W. Pelzer
Y. & Hoboken Fy. 5s. 46	98	B. H. & F. W. Feizer		D. H. & F. W. Feizer
Y. & Interurban Water				a m
	70	Babcock, Rushton&Co	671/8	S. K. Phillips, Phila
I. Y. & Westchester Light	10	Basecen, Rushtonece		*******
gen. 4s, 2004	62	Redmond & Co		Redmond & Co.
orthwestern Flav 5s 1947	78 65	W. S. Macomber Babcock, Rushton&Co	81	J. A. Clark & Co. Babcock, Rushton&Co
forthern Elec. 5s, 1957	79	W. D. Runyon, Scran	. 80	W. D. Runyon, Scran
orthern Indiana 5s, 1936.	92	W. D. Runyon, Scran S. K. Phillips, Phils Stone & Webster		
gen. 4s, 2004 o. Ontario L. & P. 1st 6s. 31 orthwestern Elev. 5s, 1937 forthern Indiana 5s, 1936 ortern Elec. 5s, 1936 ortern Elec. col. tr. 5s, 40 ova Scotia Tram. & P. 5s, 1946	82	Stone & Webster	87_	Stone & Webster.
1946	75	W. S. Macomber	85	W. S. Macomber.
hio Gas & Elec. 6s, 1946			97%	J. A. Clark & Co.
& C. Bl. St. Ry. 1st 5s. 28	88	A. B. Leach & Co	90	Redmond & Co.
& C. Bl. Ry. & Bridge 1st	35	Redmond & Co	92	**

Oho Gas & Elec, 68, 1946.
O. & C. Hl. St. Ry. 1st 58, 23 88 A. B. Leach & Co. 90
O. & C. Bl. Ry. & Bridge 1st
cons. 58, 28.
O. & C. Bl. Ry. & Bridge 1st
cons. 58, 28.
O. & C. Bl. Ry. & Bridge 1st
cons. 58, 28.
O. & C. Bl. Ry. & Bridge 1st
cons. 58, 28.
O. & C. Bl. Ry. & Bridge 1st
cons. 58, 28.
Southern Cast.

Stone & Webster. 94
Southwestern 18, 1931.
Southwestern 18, 1949.
Southwestern Gas & El. 1st
& Free St. 1949.
San Antonio Water Supply 7ef. 58, 1945.
St. L. & Sub. Ry. Lst 58, 1921.
Do gen. 58, 1923.
St. Louis R. R. Brod. 448, 20
St. L. & Sub. Ry. 1st 58, 1921.
Southwest Mo. 58, 23, 85
Scantle Elec. 58, 1933.
Southwest Mo. 58, 31.
Southwest Mo. 58, 31.
Southwest Mo. 58, 31.
Southwest Mo. 58, 31.
Do 1st con. 58, 1959.
Topoka Edison 1st 58, 1939.
Topoka Edison 1st 58, 193 Stix & Co., St. L... 96
Steinberg & Co., St. L. 97
Steinberg & Co., St. L. 97
Stone & Webster ... 86
S. K. Phillips, Phila
Abraham & Co... 92
J. A. Clark & Co... 92
S. K. Phillips, Phila

Berdell Bros. 87 J. Burnham & Co.
87½ Berdell Bros. 78
Redmond & Co. 80 93 Stone & Webster.
97/2 J. A. Clark & Co.
W. S. Macomber. 85 101 W. S. Macomber. 89 X. P. Larkin & Co.
A. H. Bickmore & Co. 92 A. H. Bickmore & Co.
J. A. Clark & Co.
X. Phillips, Phila. Tuckerton R. R. Ds. 1830. So Union Trac. Phila. 4s, '52. 85 Undergr. E. London 4½s, '33. 70 Do Income 8s. 50 Union Ry. cons. 5s. 1942. United Elec. of N. J. 4s, '49. 77 Un. Elec. L. & P. 1st 5s, '32. Utica & Mohawk Valley 1st 4½s, 1941 Utah Gas & Coke 5s, 1820. Utica Gas & El. 5s, 1957. Wheeling Traction 5s, 1931. 86
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924...... 89
York Gas 5s, 1931...... 100

RAILROADS

Ark. & Memp. B. & Ter. 6s, 18.
Atl. Ct. Line (So. Car.) 4s.. 78.
Atl. Ct. Line (So. Car.) 4s.. 78.
Atl. exheny & West. 4s, '8s.. 76.
Atl. & Charlotte A. L. 5s, '46.
Atl. Birm. & Atlantib 5s, '54.
Athens Term. 5s.
Bangor & Arcostook R. R.
Piscataquis Div. 5s, 1943.
Bo Washburn Ext. 5s, 1943.
Do Washburn Ext. 5s, 1943.
Do First Main Line 5s. 1943.
Do First Main Line 5s. 1943.
Do St. John Riv. Ext. 5s, '39.
Birmingham Term. 4s.. 60.
Buff. & Susq. 1st 4s, 1963. 68.
Cent. Ark. & Eastern 5s.
Central Argentine 6s.. 70.
Chet. & Ohio Grain Ele. 4s. 38. 70.
Chi. & Northwest gen. 3f-5s..
Chi. Mem. & Gulf 5s, 1940. 75.
Chi. Mem. & Gulf 5s, 1940. 75.
Chi. P. & St. L. 445s, '30.. 60.
Do gen. 5s, '42..
Col. Spr. & C. C. Dist., 1st 5s, 1930.
Cal & Coke Ry. 5s.. 90.
Dawson Ry & C. 1st col. 5s, '51. 90.
Edm., D. & B. C. Ry. 445s, '4s.. 70. Burgess, Lang & Co. 93 80 95 95 90 90 Baker, Carruthers & Pell 95 J. S. Farlee & Co. 70

 RAILROADS

 98½
 Stix & Co., St. L.
 100
 Stix & Co., St. L.

 78
 Baker, Carruthers&Pell
 84½
 Baker, Carruthers&Pell

 76
 J. B. Colgate & Co.
 82
 J. B. Colgate & Co.

 80
 Sutro Bros. & Co.
 95
 Sutro Bros. & Co.

 82
 F. J. Lisman & Co.
 82
 Baker, Carruthers&Pell

 74
 Baker, Carruthers&Pell
 82
 Baker, Carruthers&Pell

 70
 S. Goldschmidt.

Stone & Webster.
J. A. Clark & Co.
A. B. Leach & Co.

Redmond & Co.

Burgess, Lang & Co.

Baker, Carruthers & Pell 65 Baker, Carruthers & Pell J. S. Farlee & Co. 70 F. J. Lisman & Co. S. P. Larkin & Co. 80 Wolff & Stanley. 80 Wolff & Stanley. Plym., Gardiner & Co. 73 Plym., Gardiner & Co. 72 Vickers & Phelps.

Du Pont Hercules Atlas

POWDER STOCKS

BOUGHT-SOLD-QUOTED

C.I.HUDSON&CO

Pennsylvania Gasoline

Bought-Sold-Quoted

E. BUNGE & CO.

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offerings to Suit Any Pures.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
15 Broadway New York

115 Broadway Ne Phone 7226 Rector

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BANKRUPT (Coal & Timber Bonds)
BANKRUPT (Railroad Bonds) BANKRUPT (Gas, Elec. & Water Bds)
BANKRUPT (Mexican Bonds)
Frank F. Ward, 15 Broad St., New Touts.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

	-		
Sales	High.	Low.	Last, Ch'ge.
92.75			A
42.00		97	88 4 8
5.78	Wew Cornella 1514	2.414	1514
1.30		784	717
204.50		98	1.4 J. 84
19,50		84	218 I I
12.50		99	93 1 1
14,30	0 tProv. Mine 39	9.9	29 1
40		12	1/4
81,00		R	13 - 3
5.50	0 tRoch, Mines. 40	37	40 - 4
80		11	11 - 1
21.00		1/4	1/2 - 1/2
50		3%	31/4
15.40		8	9
	0 †St. N. Zinc 914	814	9 - 34
4.30			16 of the
9.70	O Stewart	16	2 + 3
	0 †Success Min's 14	12	13
1,20		156	1% 十 %
95	0 "Ton, Belm't. 411	81/2	413 + 10
5,82	5 Ton. Ext 1%	136	1% + 4
45,000		15	17 - 1
	Un. Eastern 34%	3%	3% + %
	0 *Un. Verde E. 34	32	8314 + 114
	0 Unity Gold 3%	23/4	814 + 14
7,20	0 *†Utica Mines. 12	11	12
3,50	0 †West E. Con. 64 0 White C. Mon. %	61	63 - 2
	White C. Mon.	18	1116-116
500		11%	11/9 - 1/9
	0 tWett. Silver 5	2.4	15 - 3
7,10	Wilbert Cop., 17 BONDS	14	10 0
920 000	Aetna E. 6s., 78	78	78 + 8
	•B. S. 5s 2-y.n 97%	978%	97%
	Can. Gov. 5s. 95	9456	95 - 14
	9 °G. E. 6% nts. 1001/2	99	991/4 - 3/4
110.00	O G. E. 6% 2-y.n 994	98%	9914
12.00	Gen. E. rights. 4	234	2%
	G. N. 3-y. 5% 97%	9714	9714
	°R. G. nw. 51/28 54	5016	50% - 3
	*Rus, G. 614s 65	64	67 - 114
	isted. †Cents per sha		
27.212	inco. , ocues per bus	-	

Chicago

	STOCKE		
	STOCKS		Net
1 1 242 2 256 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	STOCKS Am. Radiator.270 Am. Rad. pf133 Am. Shipb 599/ Am. Shipb 599/ Am. Shipb 589/ Am. Shipb 189/ Canal & Dock 40% Canal & Dock 40% Canal & Dock 40% Canal & Tock 40% Canal & Match.108 Lindray Light 24 Mitchell Mot. 85 Mid. Util. pf. 150 M. Ward pf. 110 Public Service 75 Lop pr. 150 Lop Tock 40% Light 24 Light	270 133 88 87%	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	Wilson & Co. 49	40%	48 十 259
292	Do pf 96	94	95
	BONDS		
5,000 12,000 18,000 4,000 27,000 1,000 87,150 9,900 5,000 5,000 8,000	Armour 4½s 85 Chi. C. & C. 5s 58 Chi. Cy. Ry.5s 90 Chi. Rys. 5s 82½ Chi. Tel. 5s 96 Com. Edis. 5s. 92½ Com. Elec. 5s. 90 Liberty 3½s 99.90 Do 4s 98.00 Peop. Gas 5s. 80 S. S. El. 4½s. 80 Swift & Co. 5s. 93½ Wilson 6s 97	86 58 88% 81% 95½ 91% 90 .98.70 97.50 80 80 93%	96 92% + % 90 98.80 +1.04 98.00 -1.00 80 - 114

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Stock Ex. Bldg., Phila.

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NICOL · FORD & CO. Inc INVESTMENT BONDS Ford Building DETROIT

Annalist Open Market

RAILROADS—Continued

	-	Bld Ior—	-	Oliered
	At	Ву	At	By
Erie-Jersey R. R. 1st 6s, 1955			100	Keyes, Haviland & Co
El Paso & R. I. 5s, 1951	90	F. J. Lisman & Co		0000000
Genesee & Wyoming 5s, 1923	65	Baker, Carruthers&Pell		
Gr. Tr. Pac. Ry. 4s, 1962	68 .	W. S. Macomber		W. S. Macomber.
St. Nor. of Canada 4s, 1031	1313	**	70	**
Hawkensville & Fla. So. 5s,				C 401 0 -3
1952 Hereford R. R. 1st 4s, 1930	6713	Duran Fana & Cla	93	Coffin & Co. Burgess, Lang & Co.
Kalamazoo, Alle. & G. R. 58.	* * *	******	99	Baker, Carruthers&Pel
L. Rock, H. S. & W. 48, 1939	60	Stix & Co., St. L		
facon Terminal 5s. 1935	85	Blodget & Co	93	Blodget & Co.
fidland Term. 5s. 1925	85	Wilson, Cates & Co		
dississippi Central 5s, 1949	89	W. D. Runyon, Scran.	91	W. D. Runyon, Scran
Monongahela So 5s, 1955		Coffin & Co		A
Nat. Rys. of M. pr. 1. 41/28, 57	10	Abraham & Co		Abraham & Co.
Do gen. 4s, 1977	10	**	95	44
Do prior lien 41/28, 1926	20	44	40	4.4
Mex. Ry. 1st & cons. 5s. 51	85	F. J. Lisman & Co	90	F. J. Lisman & Co.
Do 5s, '47	80	Baker, Carruthers& Pell	90	Baker, Carruthers& Pel
N. M. Sea. R. R. & T. 5s, '35.	52	of the Hennel	91 56	Burgess, Lang & Co. C. H. Hensel.
New Orleans Gt. Nor. 5s, 55. N. Y., Phila. & Norf. 1st 4s	- 12	C. H. Hensel		Baker, Carruthers& Pell
enn. Co. 41/48, June, 1921				Delitor (Carrotte Cont.)
ort. & Rumf. Falls 4s, '27	20.5	Canaway, Fish & Co	NN -	Burgess, Lang & Co.
R. Securities 4s				Baker, Carruthers& Pell
tock Island-Frisco Term, 1st	* * *		90	abuner, carrotter ear
58, 1927	80	Stix & Co., St. L		
t. Louis Bridge 1st 7s, 1929,		S. P. Larkin & Co	108	S. P. Larkin & Co.
t. Clair Term. 5s, 1932	100	Coffin & Co		*****
an Antonio Belt & Term.,	00	C/1 - 2 C - C - Y	100	N
C & Sen Incomin Val Day	98	Stix & Co., St. L	100	Stix & Co., St. L.
6s, 1919 . S. & San Joaquin Val. Ry. 5s, 1940	98	Sutro Bros. & Co	100	Sutro Bros. & Co.
cran. & Binghamton 6s, '60			70	W. D. Runyon, Scran.
an Pedro, L. A. & S. L. 4s.	60	Baker, Carruthers&Pell		
eaboard Air Line 6s, 1945			851/2	S. Goldschmidt.
outhbound R. R. 1st 5s, 1941	93	Baker, Carruthers & Pell		Baker, Carruthers & Pell
icks, & Mer. 1st 6s, 1921	100	F. J. Lisman & Co	* * *	* * * * * * * *
irginia & So. Western 1st cons. 5s. '58.	70	Redmond & Co	-0	Dedmand & Co
Vheeling & L. E. div. 5s. '28.	88			
Vis. Cent., M. & S. E. 4s. '51	60	Vickers & Phelps Baker, Carruthers & Pell	***	* * * * * * * *
*Basis.	00			
INDESTRE	4.7	ANTE MISCEL		VEODE

THE USTILL
Advance Rumely 6s, 1925 Adams Explosives 6s. 47 Adams Express 4s, 47 Alabama Steel & I. 6s, 1930. Am. Can deb. 5s, 1928 Am. Steamship 1st 6s, 1920 Am. Pipe & Fy. 6s, 1928 Am. Tube & Stamp 5s, 82 Atlantic Sugar Ref. 6s, 1922
Atlas Portland Cement 6s,
Bijou Irrigation 6s Bitter Root Vy. Irrigat'n 6s. Bond Holders' Protective 6s.
Cabin Creek Coal cons Gu

W

Bond Holders' Protective 6s
Cabin Creek Coal cons. 6s. Cahaba Coal Mining 6s, 192
Calamta Sugar Estates 6s, 'a
Canadian Car & Fy. 6s, 1939
Canadian Cement 6s, 1929
Can. Nor. Coal & Ore Doc 5s, 1936
Cent. Iron, Coal & Coke 6s.
Central Foundry 6s, 1931
Champion Lumber 6s
Chi. & E. Ill. cons. 5s, 1942.
Cosden & Co. 6s, 1926
Cramp S. & E. Bldg. 5s, '29.
Donner Steel 5s
Denver Greeley Valley 6s
Dominion Coal 5s. 1940
Dewes (W.) Wood 5s, 1920.
Empire Rifles
El Tiro Copper 68
Fairmont Coal 5s, 1931
Fresno Flume & Lumber 68
Granden Lumber 68
Greeley Pr. 6s

Guan. Red & Mines 6s
Hecla Coal & C. 1st 6s, 1931 Hilton Dodge Lumber 6s Hocking Valley Products 5s Hocking Coal 6s
Idaho Irrigation 6s International Salt 5s Ingersoll Rand 5s, 1985
Jones & Laughlin Steel 1st 5s
Keystone Coal & Coke
Lalance & Grosjean 1st 6s, 2 Lake Superior 5s, 1944 Lacka. Coal & Lum. ctfs Lima Loco. 1st s. f. 6s, 7sp. Locust Mts. Coal 1st 6s, 192
Mallory Steamship 5s Miss. Glass 6s, 1924 Monon. Coal 1st s. f. 5s
Nat'l Conduit & Cable 6s, '2' N. Y. & Cuba M. S. S. 1932. No. Jersey & Po. Mtn. Ice 5s, 1919
North Denver Irrigation 6s. North Platte Valley 6s. North Sterling Irrigation 6s Norwalk Steel 4½s. Nova Scotla S. & C. 5s, '59.

Otis Steel 5s, 1955
Penn. Coal & Coke 5s, 1932 Penn. Iron Works 5s, 1921
Paint Creek Collieries 5s,cts. Palmer Union Oil 6s
Passaic Steel 5s, certs Pierce, Butler & Pierce 6s Penn. Central Brew. 6s, '27 Pratt Coal 5s
Riordan Pulp & P. 6s, 1942 Riverside Irrigation 6s Rocky Mt. Coal & I. 1st 5s Roch. & Pitts. Ct. I. 4½s, '32
St. Clair Furnace 5s, 1928 St. Louis Nat. S. Y. 4s, 1930. St. L., R. M. & P. 1st s.f.5s, 55 St. Law. Pulp & Lumber 6s'18 Sacramento Valley 6s.

Sacramento Valley 6s
Seattle Construction & Dry
Dock 6s, 1922
Sharon Coke 1st 5s, 1931
Sinclair Gulf 6s, 1927
Sherwin Williams Cs. 1941
Sp. Riv. Pulp&14cp, Mills 6s, '31
Sloux City Stockyards as, at
Springfield Coal Mining 5s
Standard Milling 6s, 1926
Standard Motor con. 6s. '27
Steel Co. of Can. 6s, July, 40
Steel & Radiation (is, 1931
Sterling Coal 6s, 1940
Swift & Co. 5s. 1944
Superior Cal. Farm Land 6s.
Thompson-Connellsville Coke
5s, 1931
Terrace Irrigation 6s
Princheca Irrigation 60

STRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

	Keyes, Haviland & Co. Hailowell & Henry Coffin & Co	78 67	Keyes, Haviland Hailowell & Hen Gilman & Clucas
	Vickers & Phelps		Vickers & Phelps
2	S. K. Phillips, Phila	***	*******
	S. P. Larkin & Co W. S. Macomber		W. S. Macomber.
	H. I. Nicholas & Co		******
	F. P. Ward	28	F. P. Ward.
	**	25	4.9
	Baker, Carruthers& Pell		
	Coffin & Co Sutro Bros. & Co	82	Sutro Bros. & Co.
	W. S. Macomber Abraham & Co	97	W. S. Macomber. Abraham & Co.
	W. S. Macomber	88	Baker, Carruthers
	F. P. Ward	86	Keyes, Haviland
	Coffin & Co	32	F. P. Ward.
	S. P. Larkin & Co S. K. Phillips Phila		
	S K. Phillips Phila		

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Coffin & Co		2.5
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Vard & Co	10	Was
H. I. Nicholas & Co F. P. Ward		F. 1
**	40 10 20	
H. I. Nicholas & Co F. P. Ward Hallowell & Henry	45 54	F. F.
	95	ST

	95
F. P. Ward W. D. Runyon, Scran.	74
D. T. Moore & Co	100
C. H. Hensel	100
H, I. Nicholas & Co.,	
F. P. Ward	66 5 93 88 99 60
T. L. Bronson Moore & Co	931/3 91
W D Bunyon Segan	

Moore & Co		M
W. D. Runyon, Seran	. 50 15	F
**	40	
Abraham & Co	. 82	A

	COLLIN OF COURTS
	S. K. Phillips, Phila
	W. D. Runyon, Scran. F. P. Ward
	Hallowell & Henry W. D. Runyon, Scran. Baker, Carruthers & Pell
	W. S. Macomber F. P. Ward Baker.Carruthers&Pell H. I. Nicholas & Co
Ġ.	Baker, Carruthers& Pell-

W. S. Macomber F. P. Ward
Capelle & Co., Phila.,
Keyes, Haviland & Co. Eaker, Carruthers & Pell
W. S. Macomber
Blodget & Co
Moore & Co
W. S. Macomber
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White.	Weld	3	C	o.	
F. P.	Ward	١.,			
	***			**	
P. D.	Ward				

1212	Vickers & Phelps

90	W. S. Macomber.

28	F. P. Ward.

16	Sutro W. S. Abra	Mad	comb	er.	
				-	-

Baker, Carruther	56	Peli
Keyes, Haviland F. P. Ward.	3,	Co.

C.	H. Hensel.	
Al	raham & Co	٥.
C.	H. Hensel.	

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F. P. Ward.
Hallowell & Henry.
S. K. Phillips, Phila.
F. P. Ward.
W. D. Runyon, Scran
Abraham & Co.
C. H. Hensel.

Abraham & Co. W. D. Runyon, Redmond & Co.	Scran.

Moore & Co.	
Stix & Co., St. L.	
Redmond & Co.	0
T. L. Bronson. Moore & Co.	

F.	P. Ward.	
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Baker, Carruthers & Pell Robinson & Co. W. S. Macomber. F. P. Ward.
Baker, Carruthers & Pell
Keyes, Haviland & Co.

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86	H.	I.	Nicholas	&	C
		* *	****		
50 15	F.	P.	Ward.		

New Jersey Municipal Bonds

Descriptive list on request.

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Bonds Stocks.

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Westheimer & Company

Baltimore

New York Stock Exchange Cincinnati Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade

Dividends Declared, **Awaiting Payment**

Cont	inued	from	Page	674	
pany.	Rate	Pe-	Pay-		Boo

Company. Ra	te. rio	d. able.	Close.
Atlas Powder Atlas Powder Bald. Loce. pf. Barnett O. & G. Barnett O. & G.	2 Q	Dec. 10	Nov. 80
Atlas Powder	B Ex	. Dec. 10	Nov. 30
Bald, Loce, pf.	314 8	Jan. 1	Dec. 9
Barnett O. & G.	3c Q	Jan. 10	Dec 31
Barnett O. & G.	3c Ex	. Jan. 16	Dec. 31 Dec. 15 Dec. 15
Beth. Steel, A	2% Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 1a
Beth. Steel, A Do, B Do cum. cv.pf.	% Q	Jan.	Dec. 1a
Do cum. ev.pf. B'klyn Un. Gas. Blackstone Val.	4	Jan.	Dec. 15
Blookstone Val	130 0	Jan.	Dec. 13
Cos & Flor	0 0	Doc 1	0Nov 90
Do pf	3 8	Dec. 1	*Nov. 20 *Nov. 20
Brown Shoe	III O	Dec. 1	*Nov. 20
Bord, C. M. pf.,	15. Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1 Nov. 24
Buck. P. Line.	13 -	Dec. 15	Nov. 24
Gas & Elec Do pf Brown Shoe Bord. C. M. pf., Buck, P. Line, Buck. P. L \$1	.50 Ex	. Dec. 15	Nov. 21
COD. GAS. N.Y	100	120C. 10	NOT. U
			*Nov. 30
Do pf	1% 4	Jan. 2	*Dec. 15
Cal. & Ariz	82 Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 7 Nov. 28
Cal. & Hecia	\$10 Q	Dec. 20	Nov. 28
Cal. & Ariz. Cal. & Hecia. Cambria Steel.	Tac Q	Dec. 10	Nov. 30
Camoria Steel	DC EX	. Dec. 10	Nov. 30
Case (J. I.) Co. pf. Central Fy. 1st pf. Do pf. Conn. Pwr. pf. Conn. R. Pr. pf. Cerro de P. Cerro de P.	1% Q	Jan. J	Dec. 17
Cantrol Ev lat	7.14 19	Jun.	1000. 11
of Di	2 0	Jan. 13	*Dec. 31
Do of	14 0	Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Conn. Pwr. pf.	116 0	Dec. 1	•Nov. 23
Conn. R. Pr. pf.	-	Dec. 1	*Nov. 30
Cerro de P	11 - Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 23
Cerro de P	Se Ex.	Dec. 1	Nov. 23
Chandler Motor.	2 Q	Jan. Z	Dec. 14
Chandler Motor.	1 EX	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Cheseb. Mig	On Ev	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
Cal Barrer a	SK O	Dec. 25	Nov. 30
Con Pange 8	30 0	Dec. 13	Nov. 21
Con Range	I Ex	Dec. 15	Nov. 21
Cos. & Co. pf 8	,2 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Cons. Inter. C.			
Min.	50c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Cont. Oll	1 Q	Dec. 17	Nov. 26 *Nov. 30
Crex Carpet	=	Dec. 15	"Nov. 30
Crescent P. L.	ac u	Dec. 15	Dec. 20 Nov. 26 *Nov. 30 Nov. 23 Dec. 6
Crue, Steel pr.	74 4	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
Cudahy Pack	N O	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Cub - Am Sug.	2 0	Jag. 2	Dec. 5 *Dec. 12
Coss. & Co. pf. & Cons. Inter. C. Min	14 0	Jan. 2	Nov. 30 Dec. 5 *Dec. 12 *Dec. 12
Deere & Co. pf.		Jan. 2 Dec. 1	*Nov. 15
Diam Match	4	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Dom. Steel	114 Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 5
Diam. Match Dom. Steel Dom. Textile	14, 0	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Eastern Steel	216 0	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Eastern Steel Eastern Steel Do 1st & 2d pf.	Ex	Dec. 1	Jan. 2 Nov. 15 Dec. 1
Do 1st & 2d pf.	19% U	Dec. 15	Dec. 1 Nov. 12
Elec. Inv. pf	% Q		440V. La
Elk H. C. pf \$1	.50 -	Dec. 10	*Dec. 1
Elec. Inv. pf Elk H. C. pf Everett-H'n'y	0c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Fairbanks, M.			
& Co. pf	12 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 22 *Nov. 25
Fed. M. &S.pf	4 Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Fairbanks, M. & Co. pf	I was	Dec. 15	Dec. 1

Foundation Co. \$3	Ex.	Jan.	15	Dec. 1
GalSig. Oll 3	Q	Dec.		*Nov. 30
GalSig. Oil3 Do pf2	Q	Dec.	31	*Nov. 30
Con Auch me 116	63	1300	1	*Nov. 13
Gen. Develop1	u	Dec.	1	*NOV. 10
Gen. Light pt. 174	~	Thee.	A	Com . France
Gen. Chemical. 2%	Sp.			Dec. 31
Gen. Chemical.5	Btk.	Feb.		Dec. 31
Do pf	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 19
Gillette S. R \$1.73	-	Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Good T. & R. 3				
Co1	Q	Feb.		
Do pf	Q	Jan.		
		Dec.		Nov. 20
Grasselli Chem. 11/2	Q	Dec.		
Grasselli Ch4.15		Dec.		
Do pf	6.3			
	-	Dec.		Dec. 15
Greene-Can. C.2	0	Nov.	26	Nov. 9
Greene-Can. C.2 Gt. Nor. Paper.21/4	0	Nov.	26	Nov. 9 Nov. 24
Greene-Can. C.2 Gt. Nor. Paper.24 Gulf St. Steel24	0	Nov.	26	Nov. 9 Nov. 24 Dec. 15
Greene-Can. C.2 Gt. Nor. Paper.2½ Gulf St. Steel2½ Do 1st pf1% Do 2d pf14	2000	Nov. Dec. Jan. Jan.	26	Nov. 9 Nov. 24 Dec. 15

Do 2d pf11/2	Q	Jan.	65	Dec. 15
Hacken. Water				
HarbW. Refr.13	weller	Dec.	1	*Nov. 26
HarbW. Refr.132	Q	Dec. Jan.	1	Nov. 20
HarbW. R. pf.1%	Q	Jan.	19	*Jan. B
Hartman Corp 1%	Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Homestake M 600	M	Nov.	26	Nov. 20
Ind. Br., Pitts 25c	-	Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Do pf874c	Q	Nov.	30	Nov. 18
Indian Refin 3	4000	Dec.	20	Dec. 10
Do pf1% Inter, Elec. pf.1%	Q	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Inter, Elec. pf.1%	Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 27
Ill. Pipe Line10	4000	Dec.		Nov. 20
Inland Steel 2	Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 10
Int. Harv. N.				
J. pf	Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 10
Int. Har. C. pf.1%	Q	Dec. Dec.	1	Nov. 10
Int. Nickel \$1	Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Jewell Tea pf 1%	Q	Jan.	0	*Dec. 20
Kerr L. Min 25c	Q	Dec.		
Kings Co. El.L.				
Kings Co. El.L.	Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Lack. Steel11/4	Q	Dec.		Dec. 14
Lack. Steel 314	Ex.	Dec.	31	Dec. 14
Lucledo Gas1% Do pf214	Q	Dec.	15	*Dec. 1
Do pf214	8	Dec.	15	*Dec. 1
Lake of the W.				
Mill2	Q		1	Nov. 24
Do pf	9	Dec.	A	Nov. 24
Linde Air Pr. 2 Do pf15	9	Dec.	31	*Dec. 20
Do pf	Q	Jan.	1	*Dec. 20
Lanston Mono1%	Q	Nov.	30	Nov. 20
Leh. C. & Nav.\$1	Q	Nov.	30	Oct. 31

	Do pf	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
	Linde Air Pr. 2 Do pf	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 28
	Do pf	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 20
	Lanston Mono1% Leh. C. & Nav.\$1	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 2
	Leh. C. & Nav. \$1	Q	Nov. 30	Oct. 3
	Idg. & M. Tob.3	Q	Dec. 1 Nov. 30	Nov. k
	Lindsay Light.3	Q	Nov. 30	·Nov.
	Lindsay Light, 17	Ex.	Nov. 30	"Nov.
	Do pf1%	Q	Nov. 30	Nov.
,	Manhat. Shirt1 May Dept. St14	9	Dec. 1	
	May Dept. St11/4	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 13
	Mahoning Inv 3	comp	Dec. 1	Nov. 24
	Maple L. Mill10	-	Dec. 20	Dec.
	Max. M. 1st pt.1% Manate Sugar . 2%	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
	Manate Sugar 2%	5	Dag 1	Nov. 1
	Mass. Gas pf. 2 Mid. W. Ut. pf. 1½ Magma Copper. 50c Merg. Line 2½ Merg. Line 2½	E	7007 1	Nov. 1
	Mid. W. Ut. pf.159	3	irec. 1	Nov. 1
	Magma Copper.50c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec.
	Merg. Line2%	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 4
	Merg. Line24	Ex.	Dec. 81	*Dec.
	Mont. Power1%	Q	Dec. 1	
	Mont. Power 11/4	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
	Do pf1%	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
	Mont. Cottons.1	Q	Dec. 15	*Dec. 1
	Mont. Cottons.1 Do pf1%	Q		*Dec.
	Nat. Acme 75:	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 13
	Nat. C. & S. pf. 1%	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 23
	Not Load of 18.	63	Dec 15	Nov. 05

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Annalist Open Market

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS-Continued

	-Bid for-			Offered—
	At	By	At	By
Union Bag & Paper 5s, '50 Union Steel 1st 5s, 1952	10114	C. H. Hensel	100%	C. H. Hensel.
Union Oil of Cal. 5s, 1931 United Lead deb. 5s, 1943	80	Sutro Bros. & Co	vı	Butro Bros. & Co.
Utah Fuel 58, 1951	84	**		
Victor-Am. Fuel 6s,				Baker, Carruthers&Pell
Wayagmack P. & P. 6s, 1961. Ward Baking 6s	94	D. T. Moore & Co	596	D. T. Moore & Co.
Wilkes-Barre Colliery 6s, '23. Westinghouse Muchine 1st 6s	97%	C. H. Hensel	99	C. H. Hensel.

Notes

Cal Ch Del Eri G. Gt. Ho K. Mie N. N.

Notes

DAHIDOADS

	KAILKUADS	
	-Bid for-	Offered
	At By	At By
ilt. & Ohio 5s, 1918	99% Salomon Bros. & Hutz.	99% Bull & Eldredge. 97% Salomon Bros. & Hutz.
n. North. 6s. Sept., 1913. Do 6s, Jana 10, 1918	97 Mann, Bill & Co	98 Mann, Bill & Co.
Do 6s, July 10, 1918 Do 6s, Jan. 10, 1919	961/2	9714 4* 9714 4* 9834 **
nadian Pac. 6s, Mar., 1924 ni. & W. Ind. 6s, Sept. 1,'18	97%	97%
elaware & H. 5s, Aug., '20. de 2-year 5s, Apr., 1919	971/2 Salomon Bros. & Hutz. 891/2	97½ Salomon Bros. & Hutz. 90 Mann, Bill & Co.
T. Can. 5s, Aug. 1, 1918 Northern 5s, 1920	96 Bull & Eldredge 974 Mann, Bill & Co	95 " 974 Keyes, Haviland & Co.
ocking Val. 6s, Nov., 1918.	98 Bull & Eldredge	981/2 Mann, Bill & Co.
C. Term. 41/4s, Nov., 1918.	971/2 Mann, Bill & Co	981/9 **
ich. Cen. 5e, May, 1918	99 41	9914 4
Y. Cent. col. tr.5s, Sept., 19 Y. Cen. 4½s, May, 1918 Y., N. H. & H. 5s, April	96% Salomon Bros. & Huts. 99% Mann, Bill & Co	961/4 **
15, 1918	87% Salomon Bros. & Hutz.	88% Salomon Bros. & Hutz.
aboard Air Line 6s, Sept., 919	94 Mann, Bill & Co 96 Bull & Eldredge	98 Mann, Bill & Co.

PI	BI	IC UTILITIE	S	
Am. Tel. & Tel. Sub. Cos. 4½s, Feb., 1918 Arkans. Val. Ry. Lt. & P.	9011	Salomon Bros. & Hutz.	100	Salomon Bros. & Hutz.
6s, July, 1919	95	H. M. Byllesby & Co.	90	H. M. Byllesby & Co.
laton Rouge El. 6s, Apr., '18	90	Stone & Webster	100	Stone & Webster.
com'w'lth P., Ry. & L. 6s, 18	80	Blodget & Co		Blodget & Co. Mann, Bill & Co.
bal. Elec. Term. 6s, Jan., '21	9836	Stone & Webster	100	Stone & Webster.
lastern Tex. El. 6s, Dec., '18	99	0.6	100	44
acombe Elec. 5s, 1921 aclede Gas L. deb.5a, Feb. 19	94 96	Plympton, Gard. & Co. Mann, Bill & Co		Plympton, Gard. & Co. Mann, Bill & Co.
fahoning & Shenango Ry. & Lt. 5s, Nov., 1920	91 91	W. S. Macomber	93	44
for. States Power 6s. '26	90	J. Burnham & Co	90	Mann, Bill & Co.
uget Sound Lt. & Tr. 6s, '19	9655	Mann, Bill & Co	9814	**
toanoke Water Wks. 5s, '19,	96	Linuett. Drexel & Co.		Liggett, Drexel & Co.
outhern Cal. Ed. 6s, 1919	9796	Berdell Bros		Mann, Bill & Co.
oledo Tr., Lt. & Pr. 6s, '18.		Mann, Bill & Co	99%	44
Itah Sec. deb. 6s, 1922		Berdell Bros	86%	+1
Vest Penn. Pr. 6s, 1919				J. A. Clark & Co.

INDUSTRIA	AL	AND MISCE	LLA	NEOUS
Amer. Thread Co. 5a, 1919 Am. Cotton Oll 5s, Sept., '18, And. Cotton Oll 5s, 1919	98	Bull & Eldredge Mann, Bill & Co		Bull & Eldredge. Mann, Bill & Co.
Beth!ehem Steel 5s, Feb., 1919	971/4	Keyes, Haviland & Co.	97%	Bull & Eldredge.
Cuban-Am. Sugar 6s, 1918 Curtiss A. & M. 5s, '18-'22	9948	Mann, Bill & Co Bull & Eldredge		Mann, Bill & Co. Bull & Eldredge.
Fed. Sugar Ref. 5s, Jan., '20		Mann, Bill & Co		Mann, Bill & Co.
General Electric 6s, 1920 Gen. Rubber 5s, Dec., '18 Gt. At. & Pacific Tea 6s, '21 Gillette Saf. Raz. 6s,Sept;'22	961/3 96	Salomon Bros. & Hutz, Bull & Eldredge Mann, Bill & Co	9736	Mann, Bill & Co.
Int. Harvester 6s. 1918	100	Mann, Bill & Co	100%	Mann. Bill & Co.
Morgan & Wright 3s, 1918	98%	44	100%	44
Otis Elevator 5s, Apr., 1920.			96	44
Peerless Tr. Mot. 6s, Nov., 25	67	C. H. Hensel	72	C. H. Hensel.
Remington Arms 5s, 1919	891/9	Bull & Eldredge	91	Bull & Eldredge.
United Fruit 5s, 1918 U. S. Rubber 6s, Dec., 1918.		Mann, Bill & Co	100 100½	Mann, Bill & Co.
Win. Rep. Arms. 5s, '18	96	44	97%	44

Stocks

Stocks

DANKS

I			DAINAS		
	Am. Exchange Nat	218	Grannis & Co Hallowell & Henry Grannis & Co	230	Grannis & Co. Hallowell & Henry Grannis & Co.
l	Bank of New York	410	Mann, Bill & Co	286	Mann, Bill & Co.
	Chase	305	Grannis & Co	210	Grannis & Co.
l	Chemical National	370 205	Grannis & Co	380 210 396	C. Gilbert. Grannis & Co. L. Snider & Co.
	Corn Exchange	136 287	Mann, Bill & Co Hallowell & Henry	160 295	C. Gilbert. L. Snider & Co.
l	East River (\$25)		Grannis & Co		Grannis & Co.
l	Hanover		44	660	44
ŀ	Irving National	208	Hallowell & Henry	212	C. Gilbert.
I	Liberty			375	Mann. Bill & Co.
	Manhattan	280 237	Grannis & Co L. Snider & Co C. Gilbert Mann, Bill & Co	290 245	Grannis & Co. L. Snider & Co. Mann. Bill & Co.
ĺ	N. Y. Produce Exch		84		******
	Park Nat Union Exchange		Grannis & Co	150	Grannis & Co.

Banters Trust	368	C. Gilbert	375	L. Snider & Co.
Columbia Columbia Columbia-Knickerbocker ctf.	695 250 8	Marin, Bill & Co Hallowell & Henry	739 255	F. J. M. Dillon. Hallowell & Henry
Empire Trust	290 320	Grannis & Co Hallowell & Henry		Grannis & Co. L. Snider & Co.
Farmers' Loan & Trust		46	420 210	Hallowell & Henry, C. Gilbert.
Guaranty	300	Grannis & Co	303	L. Snjder & Co.
Hudson	186	Hallowell & Henry	141	Hallowell & Henry.
Lincoln	24	**	80	-

DIVIDENDS DECLARED, AWAITING PAYMENT

Continued from First Column

Company. Rate.	Pe	- Pay-	Books Close.
N E Co 2d of 2	-	Jan. 15	Jan. 1
N. Riv. Co. pf.11/2 No. American. 11/4 Nat. E. & S.pf.14/2	Q	Nov. 28 Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Nat. E. & S.pf.1% Nat. Grocer14	QQ	Dec. 31 Dec. 31	*Dec. 11 Dec. 20
	$\frac{1}{Q}$	Dec. 31 Dec. 31	Dec. 20 Dec. 7
	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 20
New Niq. Sug. com. & pf312 N. Y. & Q. El.		Dec. 1	Nov. 20
com. & pf314 N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. pf1 Ohio Oil\$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 23
Ohio Oil \$1.25	Q	Dec. 20	Nov. 24 Nov. 24
Ohio Oil\$1.25 Ohio Oil\$4.75 Old Domi ion\$1	EK	Dec. 31	Nov. 24 Dec. 10
Owens Bottle, 75c	Ex	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Do pf	QQ	Jan. 1 Dec. 1	Dec. 22 Nov. 21
Pabst Brew. pf.1% PennKent Oil	Q	Dec. 15	
PennKent Oil	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Penn. W. & P. 11/4	QQQ	Jan. 2 Dec. 15	Pec. 19
Pitts. Br. pf871/40	Q	Nov. 30 Nov. 30	Nov. 19 Nov. 19
Porto RA. T. 4	Ser.	Dec. 6	Nov. 13
Pr. Steel Car. 1%	Q	Dec. 1 Dec. 5	Nov. 15 Nov. 14
PocaL. Coal. 10c	_	Jan. 1 Jan. 1	
Prest-o-Lite \$2	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 20
Philia. Elec. 43.75c Pitts Br. pf. 375c Porto RA. T. 4 Pure Oil. 53 Pr. Steel Car. 1% PocaL. Coal. 10c Do pf. 8%c Prest-o-Lite. \$2 Price Bros. & Co	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Quaker Oats3	Q	Feb. 28	Dec. 31 Feb. 1
Do pf	8	Feb. 1 Jan. 2	Jan. 15 Dec. 15
Ry. St. Spg 11/4 Do pf 15/4	Q	Dec. 29 Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Do pf1% Shelby Iron7	9	Dec. 20	
Savage Arms1% Do 1st pf1%	99	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do 1st pf1% Do 2d pf1%	90	Dec. 15 Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do 2d pf149 Shan'n Cop. pf134 Smart Woods. 449 Solar Refining.5	Q	Nov. 26.	POV. 28
Solar Refining.5 Solar Refining.25	Ex.	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
So. P. A. Sug . 5	Q	Dec. 31 Dec. 31	
Rt Oll (Cal) 214	000		
St. Oil Ind3	EX.	Nov. 30 Nov. 30	NOV. D
St. Oil, Kan5	Ex.	Dec. 15	Nov. 30 Nov. 30
	v	Dec. 20 Dec. 17	Dec. 10
St. Oil. N. J5 St. Oil. N. Y3	90	Dec. 15	*Nov. 28
St. Oil, Ohio3 St. Oil, Ohio1 Studebaker Cor.1	Ex	Jan. 1 Jan. 1	Nov. 30 Nov. 30
Studebaker Cor.1 Do pf1%	90	Dec. 1 Dec. 1	Nov. 20 Nov. 20
So. Pipe Line. 6	90	Dec. 1 Dec. 20	Nov. 15 Dec. 6
So. Penn. Oil. 5	9	Dec. 31 Dec. 1	Dec. 12 Nov. 23
Do pf	900	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
S.W.P. P. L 3 Tuckett Tob. pf. 1% Tenn. E. El. pf. 1½ Texas Co	63	Jan. 15 Dec. 1	Dec. 21 Nov. 22
Texas Co21/2	99	Dec. 31	Dec. 18
pf	QQ	Dec. 1 Dec. 15	*Nov. 22 Nov. 30
Tooke Bros. pt.1%	0	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Underw'd Type.5	Ex.	Jan. 1 Jan. 1	Dec. 15 Dec. 15
United Drug11/4	QQ	Jan. 2 Dec. 1	*Dec 15
Un. Profit Sh5c	-	Dec. 1	*Nov. 15 Nov. 15
Tooke Bros. pf.1%. Underw'd Type.14; Underw'd Type.5. Po pf1%. United Drug1% Do 2d pf1% Un. Profit Sh. 5c F. pf1%. U. S. Ct. I. P. & F. pf1%. U. S. Steel1% U. S. Steel1% U. S. Steel1%	Q	Dec. 14	*Dec. 8
U. S. Met. & T.30c U. S. Steel 114	Q	Dec. 10 Dec. 20	Nov. 30 Nov. 30
U. S. Steel3 1 Do pf1%	Ex.	Dec. 29 Nov. 28	Nov. 5
Un. Cig. St. pf.1%	Q	Dec. 15 Dec. 15	Nov. 30 Dec. 1
Un. Paper Bd. 13 Do pf	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
U. S. Gyp. pf. 1% Un. Bag & P. 1%	99	Dec. 31 Dec. 15	Dec. 10 *Dec. 5
Un. Carbide &	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Carbon	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 8
Omaha11/4	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 20
Union St. 143., Omaha1½ Union St. Yds., Omaha2 1 U. S. Cast I. P. & Fdy. pf1¼	Êx.	Nov. 30	Nov. 20
& Fdy. pf114	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Wast Crocer. 4	-	Dec. 31 Dec. 31	Dec. 20 Dec. 20
Do pf	0		
pf1% Waltham W.pf.3	Q	Jan. 2 Dec. 1	*Nov. 20
waitham W.pf.3 Way. Oil & G10c Way. Oil & G10c l	Q Cx.	Dec. 10 Dec. 10	Dec. 1 Dec. 1
A 11 M VIWW. T.L. ST	N4		Dec. 7
Youngs. S. & T.2	Q Q Ex.	Dec. 31 Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Youngs. S. & T.S. I Do pf1%	Q.	Dec. 31 Dec. 31	Dec. 20 Dec. 20
*Holders of record			
tin common stock.		Accumula	

*Holders of record; books do not close. In common stock. Accumulated dividends. In favor of Red Cross. Bonus. *Payable in Liberty bonds.

St. Louis

STOCKS		37-4
Bank Com 1104; Beatmen's Bk. 100 Brown Shoe 64½ Cer'td 45 Chl. Ry. Eq110 Fulton I. Mills 43 Nat. Candy 23%	109 100	110 - 1 100 64% + % 45 + 8 110 - 1%
Un. Rys. pf 22	21%	22 + 1/9
BONDS		
K. C. H. T. 5s 9015	88	88 - 2%
gen. 5s 631/4	62% 56%	62% 56% — %
	Bank Com. High. Boatmen's Bk. 190. Brown Shoe . 64% Cer'td . 45 Chl. Ry. Eq. 110 Futton I. Mills 43 Nat. Candy . 22% Un. Rys. com. 45% Un. Rys. pf 22 BONDS K. C. H. T. 5a 90% K. C. H. T. 5a 90% St. L. & Sub.	Bank Com 110% 109 Boatmen's Bik. 100 Brown Shoe 64½ Cer'td 45 Chl. Ry. Eq 10 Fution I. Mills 43 Nat. Candy 29½ Un. Rys. com. 4½ Un. Rys. com. 4½ Un. Rys. pf 22 21% BONDS K. C. H. T. 5s 96½ St. I. & Sub. gen. 5s 63½ 62½ 62½ 62½ 62½ 62½

DIVIDENDS AND MEETINGS

The transfer books will not be closed. New York, October 25, 1917. J. W. ALLEN, Transport

Annalist Open Market

A		MPANIES—Continue		INDUSTRIAL	_		Offered-
Section Property	At	By At	Ву	Atlanta & Char. Air Line	e	160	S. P. Larkin & Co.
Company Comp	Metropolitan 95	C. Gilbert 102 C.		Atlantic Holding	36	I. Snider & Co 43	L. Snider & Co.
Company Comp	People's Trust 270	C. Gilbert 280 C.		Do pf	94	., 99	**
## A PROFESSION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	Union Trust	295 M	annis & Co.	Barney & Smith	10	14	Hallowell & Henry.
Activation Act				Borden's Cond. Milk	33%	J. Burnham & Co 96	J. Burnham & Co. Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Contained Cont				Do pf	94	Williamson & Squire, 96	S. P. Larkin & Co. L. Snider & Co.
Charman Sail, Like. 3 Unique La Houry. 3 Company A Co. 20, 20	Amer. Surety 102	L. Snider & Co 107 Hs	allowell & Henry.	Buffalo & Susquehanna	55	J. S. Fariee & Co 52	
Charman Sail, Like. 3 Unique La Houry. 3 Company A Co. 20, 20	Central States Life Inc. 19	Steinherer & Co St I 14 W	einberg & Co., St. L.	Burroughs Adding Machi Eutler Bros	ne. 245	411	L. Snider & Co.
Services August 19. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	Continental 20		allowell & Henry.	By-Products Coke	120	Kirkpatrick & Lewis, 130	Sutra Bros & Co.
Column C	German-American Ins 470	479		Carbon Steel	81 85	M. Lachenbruch & Co. 82 Hallowell & Henry 89	Hallowell & Henry.
State Table 1966 1977 1978	Hanover Fire 78	Hallowell & Henry Sc H		Cent. Car & Foundry pf	96		Keyes, Haviland & Co. Webb & Co.
Schweizer Biol. 10. 10. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	Inter. Life Ins 48	Steinberg & Co. St. I. 52 Gt		Do pf	80	W. C. Orton 40	W. C. Orton.
Stational Professor 100 C. Stational & C. St. 100 C. Station	Missouri State Life Ins 25	Steinberg & Co. St. I. 27 St.	Snider & Co.	Celluloid Ce	143	Williamson & Contro 150	Webb & Co.
Series A. D. Series A. D. S. J. M. Pillon Weisheater Print 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19,	National Surety	F. J. M. Dillon 90 F. L. Snider & Co 179 V.	J. M. Dillon.	Certain-teed Products Co	rp. 41	Stix & Co., St. L 43	Steinberg & Co., St. La
PUBLIC UTILITIES POPULATION OF THE PUBLIC CONTINUES O	Realty Associates 70	Grannie & Co	**************************************	Do 2d pf	85	Steinberg & Co., St. L. 87	
And Series The Power of the Control	Westchester Fire Ins. rts 4	4 Hallowell & Henry 5 F	. J. M. Dillon.	Chicago Ry. Equipment	110	Steinberg & Co., St. L. 111	
See				Cherry Riv. Boom & Lum Chevrolet Motor	Der 133	R. B. Hathaway & Co. 67	R. B. Hathaway & Co.
And, Norse & Lishield. 1985 And, Norse & Lis	Do pf	E. & C. Randolph 17 E H. F. McConnell & Co. 71 L	. & C. Randolph. amarche & Coady.			116	1/2
Age Control Age Contro	Am. Light & Trac 219	H. F. McConnell & Co. 222 L.		Do 1st pf Do 2d pf	21	6	
Am. Visite Winds A 1906. Am. Visite Winds A	Am. Power & Light 40	94 45 H	"	City & Suburban Homes.	59	Hallowell & Henry 7	
Do West 7 & L. Commune of Control	Am. Public Utilities 30	" 35 66	* 10	Commercial Acid	160	** . 63	**
Date Propriet Price 100 Date A Western 50 Date Da	Do 1st pf. 7 p. c. cum 60	L. Snider & Co 4% D Lamarche & Coady 61 L	. Snider & Co.	Cuba R. R. pf	70	** 85	**
Dec Process Company	Baton Rouge Electric pf 78	Stone & Webster 82 St	tone & Webster.	Do pf	61	44 69	M. Lachenbruch & Co.
Contact Power 2	Cent. States Elec. 90	Lamarche & Coady 10	44	Del. Lack & West. Coal.	95 160 45	W. C. Orton 65	L. Snider & Co.
Do Prince Princ	Cent. Miss. Val. El nf	60 St	tone & Webster.	Du Pont Powder	95	Dominick & Dominick, 98	Dominick & Dominick
Description Commonwealth Property Co	Do pf	H. F. McConnell & Co. 23 H	**	Eastern Steel	*** 87	Dawson, Lyon & Co. 93	Dawson, Lyon & Co.
Section Commercial Process	Do nf	**	******	Eastman Kodak	480	L. Snider & Co 495	L. Snider & Co. Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Date Property Property Date Property Date Property Date Property Date D	Commonwealth P., R. & L. 35 Do pt 63	L. Snider & Co 37 L Lamarche & Coady 64 H	. Snider & Co. F McConnell & Co.	Eisenlohr Bros	35	Dawson, Lyon & Co. 33	M. Lachenbruch & Co.
Stone Part Color	Cons. Traction, (N. J.) 70		. H. & F. W. Pelzer.	- Do pf	72	(1)	Webb & Co.
H. F. McComell & Co. St. L. St.	Do pf 45	" 50	**	Federal Sugar	75	Webb & Co	A D Clark & Co.
Stone & Webster. 10	Electric Bond & Share pf. 94	H. F. McConnell & Co. 96 L		Freeport (Texas) Sulphui	Cere 34	L. Snider & Co	L. Snider & Co. Steinberg & Co., St. L.
1. F. McConnell & Co. 50 1. F. McConn	Elizabeth & Trenton R. R. 23	Stone & Webster 104 S B. H. & F. W. Pelzer	tone & Webster.	Do pf	1 57	Hallowell & Henry 65	Hallowell & Henry.
De pt. Stone & Webster. St	Empire Dist. Elec. pf 84			General Petroleum Do pf.	813	2 Sutro Bros. & Co 83 92 80	Sutro Bros. & Co.
The Committee Co. Section Co. Sectio	Do pf 30	" 35	. & C. Randolph.	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Great Western Sugar	pf. 94 300	E. & C. Randolph 98 E. F. Hutton & Co 315	E. & C. Randolph. E. F. Hutton & Co.
Liggett Dexes & Co. St. Light Developed Deve	Gas & Elez. Securitiés 280	H. F. McConnell & Co. 300 H	tone & Webster. F. McConnell & Co.	Guantanamo Sugar	997	a Hallowell of Relling	The same of the sa
Moles west Utilities pt. 50	Do pr 93	98	iggett, Drexel & Co.	H. W. Johns-Manville Hawailan Sugar	of 105	E. F. Hutton & Co 36	E. F. Hutton & Co. Hallowell & Henry.
Do pt	Middle West Utilities pf 55	A. H. Bickmore & Co. 60 A	. H. Bickmore & Co.	Do pr	25	White Wold & Co 42	White, Weld & Co.
Northern Steterie 2	Do pr	30		Hocking Val. Products .	6	Sheldon, D. L. & Co. 7	Pforzheimer & Co.
Do Part Control Cont	Do pf		11	Hupp Motor	2	M. Lachenbruch & Co. 2	M. Lachenbruch & Co.
Do Part 1	Northern Electric	W. D. Runyon, Scran. 31 W. H. F. McConnell & Co. 15 H	J. D. Runyon, Scran. F. McConnell & Co.	Indian Refining	115	Hoif & McWilliams 125	
Stone & Webster 05	No Ohio Elec. 27	32	**	Do pf	98	D. T. Moore & Co 33	Dunham & Co.
Do pf	Northern States Power 55 Do pf 85	H. F. McConnell & Co. 57 J.	. Snider & Co.	Do 1st pf	35	M. Lachenbruch & Co. 50	R. B. Hathaway & Co.
Do per pt	Do pf 68	74	**	Do pf	100	110	16
Public Ser. of Nor. Illinols. 57 Burnham & Co. 50	Do new pf 81	E. F. Hutton & Co 82 E	. F. Hutton & Co.	Do nf	89	W. D. Runyon, Scran, 14	
Railway & L. See, pt. 25	Puget Sound Trac., Lt. & Pr. 13	J. Burnham & Co 16 Stone & Webster 16 Stone		Jones Bros. Tea	27	Merrill, Lynch & Co., 35	T Burnham & Co
Do pf. South Cal. Edison.	Railway & Lt. Sec. pf 86	90	Spider & Co	Kelly-Springfield ruck Do pf	80	US 2111111 11111111111111111111111111111	R. B. Hathaway & Co.
Do pf South Cal. Edison	Riverside Traction 14	B. H. & F. W. Pelzer./	F. McConnell & Co.	Do pf	47	L. Snider & Co 10 Keyes, Haviland & Co. 48	**
Do pf. Standard Gas & Ellectric. 53 Lamarche & Coady. 97 Lamarche & Coady. 50 Do pf. 40 Do pf. 70 Do pf.	South. Cal. Edison 80	H. F. McConnell & Co. 83 L	. Snider & Co.	Tulcong Steel	3678	White, Weld & Co 44	White, Weld & Co.
Superior Water, Lt. & Fower 40 Do pf 7 100 Tampa Electric 7 100 Tampa Electric 7 100	Standard Gas & Electric 5	Lamarche & Coady 97 L L. Snider & Co 6 L	amarche & Coady. . Snider & Co.	Lehigh Valley Coal Sales.	40	M. Lachenbruch & Co. 70 H. C. Hensel 50	Sheldon, D., L. & Co. C. H. Hensel,
Tenn. Ry, Light & Power . 2 Do pf	Superior Water, Lt. & Power 40 Do pf	Redmond & Co	******	Manati Sugar	100	Webb & Co 106	Webb & Co.
Tri City Ny & Li. pr	Tenn. Ry., Light & Power 2	Stone & Webster H. F. McConnell & Co. 4 H	F. McConnell & Co.	McCrory	25	** 96	Merrill, Lynch & Co.
Do 2d pf.	Tri City Ry & Lt. pr 83	Lamarche & Coady 87 L	amarche & Coady.	Michigan Sugar	90	L. Snider & Co 79	L. Snider & Co.
United Light & Rys. 28	Do 1st pf 45	Capelle & Co., Phila. 48 Lamarche & Coady 10	**	Midland Securities Midwest Oil pf	75	W. C. Orton 90 E. F. Hutton & Co 1	
Do pf	United Light & Rys 28 Do pf 64	Keyes Haviland & Co. 67 L.	amarche & Coady.	Mississippi Central	35	W. D. Runyon, Scran. 38 L. Snider & Co 60	L. Snider & Co.
Washington Idaho pf.	Do pf	1/2 221/2 S	14	Nash. Motors Do pf	79	R. B. Hathaway & Co. 85	
St dividend. **INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS** **Aetna Explosives pf. 42 Dunham & Co. 44 L. Snider & Co. 42 American Book 120 Hallowell & Henry. 120 American British. 4 Keyes, Haviland & Co. 6 E. Snider & Co. 42 L. Snider & Co. 43 Milleamson & Squire. 170 Dopf. 25 L. Snider & Co. 30 Dopf. 25 American Chicle 30 Dopf. 36 American Chicle 30 Dopf. 37 American Chicle 30 Dopf. 38 Amer. Fork & Hoe pf. 108 J. Burnham & Co. 44 L. Snider & Co. 13 American Plano 10 U. Snider & Co. 13 American Plano 10 U. Snider & Co. 14 L. Snider & Co. 15 American Plano 10 U. Snider & Co. 15 U. Snider & Co. 16 U. Snider & Co. 17 U. Snider & Co. 17 U. Snider & Co. 18 U. Snider & C	Washington Idaho pf 82 Washington Water Power 57	Liggett Drovel & Co ' 84 T.	iggett. Drexel & Co.	National Candy	98	** 82	
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS Nat. Fuel Gas. 140 Nat. Light, Heat & Power 5 Hallowell & Henry. 120 Hallowell & H	Do pf	E. & C. Randolph 11 E	amarche & Coady.			C. H. Hensel 6 L. Snider & Co 90	L. Snider & Co.
Actna Explosives pf. 42 American Book 120 American Brass 211 American British 4 Do pf. 25 American Chicle 39 Do pf. 67 American Chicle 30 Do pf. 67 American Graphophone 67 American Piano 57 American Piano 57 American Piano 77 Am		I AND MISCETTAN	FOUS	Nat. Sugar Refining Nat. Fuel Gas	93	Pforzheimer & Co 180 Hallowell & Henry 7	Pforzheimer & Co.
American Brook 120 American Brass 211 American British 4 Do pf. 25 American Chicle 30 American Chicle 40 American Chicle 30 American Chicle 30 American Chicle 40 Ame	Astro Evolucium of 49			New Jersey Zinc	235	Williamson & Squire, 240	L. Snider & Co.
Do pf.	American Book	Hallowell & Henry. 129 H L. Snider & Co 216 L	lallowell & Henry.	New Mexico & Arizona Li	and 55	W. C. Orton	W. C. Orton. Webb & Co.
Do pf.	American British	Keyes, Haviland & Co. 6 K L. Snider & Co 30 L	eyes, Haviland & Co. Snider & Co.	New Niquero Sugar Nipe Bay Sugar	110	Abraham & Co	*******
Do pf	Do pf 0/	Livingston & Co 64	44	Otis Elevator	30	L. Snider & Co 42	Keyes, Haviland & Co.
American Plano 10 L. Snider & Co. 13 L. Snider & Co. 13 L. Snider & Co. 14 Mare. Typefounders. 34 6 87 6 87 6 87 6 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	Do pf 88	95 1.	********	Packard	100	I. Snider & Co 110	L. Snider & Co.
American Stove	American Plano	L. Snider & Co 13 L	. Snider & Co.			R. B. Hathaway & Co. 14 Dunham & Co 18 L. Snider & Co 280	W. D. Runyon, Scran. L. Snider & Co.
Do pf	American Stove	Steinberg & Co., St. L. 130 St. White Weld & Co. 30 W		Pittsburgh Steel pf	85	Abraham & Co \$4 L. Snider & Co 9	Abraham & Co.
	A. O. Smith	17 Inte, 17 eta & Co	4	Phelps Dodge	270	250	1

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Annalist Open Market

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

		3id for-	(Offered
	At	By	At	By
Poole Engine & Machine	50	Keyes, Haviland & Co.	65	Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Remington Typewriter Do lat pf	10	Hallowell & Henry	11	Hallowell & Henry.
Do 2d pf	38	66	40	L. Snider & Co.
Republic Motor Truck	40	Keyes, Haviland & Co.	43 95	M. Lachenbruch & Co.
Reo Motor Car	16	L. Snider & Co	17	I. Snider & Co.
Rice-Stix Dry Goods 2 Do 1st pf	230	Steinberg & Co., St. L.	240 113	Stix & Co., St. L.
Royal Baking Powder 1	101	Stix & Co., St. L Williamson & Squire.	102 130 92	Steinberg & Co., St. L. Williamson & Squire.
St. L., Rocky Mt. & Pac Do pf	30 65	Robinson & Co	35 70	Robinson & Co.
Safety Car Heat. & Light	65	Williamson & Squire	GĐ	Hallowell & Henry.
Banta Cecilia Sugar Do pf.	12	T. L. Bronson Sheldon, Daw. L.& Co.	13.	Webb & Co.
Scovill Mfg 4	110	L. Snider & Co	430	L. Snider & Co.
Semet Solvay 2	205		210	Kirkpatrick & Lewis.
	170	Hallowell & Henry	175	Williamson & Squire.
Singer Mfg., (Ltd.,) Gt. B.	314	4	434	Hallowell & Henry.
Smith Motor Truck pf		M. Lachenbruch & Co.	1	M. Lachenbruch & Co.
Standard Screw 2			240	I. Snider & Co.
				White, Weld & Co.
Standard Assets	TO	T I Brongon		

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

		Bid for-	-	offered-
	At	By	At	Ву
Telautograph Corporation Texas & Facific Coal Thomas Iron Thompson-Starrett pf Todd Shipyards	138	Moore & Co L. Snider & Co	139 25 90	Hallowell & Henry. L. Snider & Co. A. R. Clark & Co. Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Union Oil, (Cal.)	105 -35 50 97	E. F. Hutton & Co Williamson & Squire L. Snider & Co	106 .40 .54 103	L. Snider & Co.
United Motors	16½ 9 145	R. B. Hathaway & Co. E. F. Hutton & Co W. D. Runyon, Scran.	150	R. B. Hathaway & Co. E. F. Hutton & Co. W. D. Runyon, Scran.
Do pr	23 94	D. T. Moore & Co	26 95	D. T. Moore & Co. L. Snider & Co.
Wagner Electric Mfg Watson, H. F	110	Steinberg & Co., St. L. Hallowell & Henry		Steinberg & Co., St. L.
Warner Sugar Western Cartridge	250	Webb & Co		Webb & Co. Steinberg & Co., St. L. L. Snider & Co.
Westfield Mfg Do pf	92	W. C. Orton	80 100 58	W. C. Orton.
Wheeling & Lake Erie pt Woodward Iron	70	L. Snider & Co	80 45	L. Snider & Co.
Yale & Towne			195	44 "

Record Security Decline Shown in Tabulation Continued from Page 681 If losses in securities dealt in outside the Exchange month, but in cases where the mini

exemplified in the two issues of the Liberty Loan, but it is a coincidence that the total decline just about offsets the amount of the last Liberty Loan.

If losses in securities dealt in outside the Exchange were considered in the tabulation the total would be materially increased.

The great majority of the issues considered reached their low levels of the year in the current

month, but in cases where the minimum price had preceded the high quotation of the year, the low price in the recent decline has been used to compute the loss in market value. The following table gives the individual losses in each group of stocks:

Railroad Securities

Kaitroaa	Securii	ties			
				De- 1	Depreciation
A Comment of the comm	Par Value	High.	Low.	cline.	
ATCH., TOPEKA & SANTA FE	\$220,442,000	10714	82	251/2	\$58,212,710
DO PARTER STATE OF THE PAR	. 144,100,710	10079	OU 78	17	21,113,898
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Ry			9	81/9	2,550,000 16,298,367
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co	. 67,558,000	119	94%	24%	
BALTIMORE & OHIO	. 152,314,800	85	50	35	53,310,180
Do pr	, 00,000,000	6.0.18	60	16%	10,125,000 2,467,500
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh			72	231/2	
CANADIAN PACIFIC	259,994,400		130%	371/4	96,848,114
. Car., Clinchfield & Ohio Ry	24,900,000		221/2	31/4	874,650
Do pf	9,503,000		50	79	21,675,072
Central of New Jersey	27,436,800		231	23%	14,913,503
Chicago & Alton	19,537,800	21	8	13	2,539,914
Do pf	19,567,600	2614	21 .	514	1,027,299
Chicago Great Western	37,294,900		61/4	754	2,843,935
Do pr	36,863,400	41%	19%	21%	8,063,867
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul			85	57	66,924,441
Do pf	116,274,800		7416	51	59,300,140
Chicago & Northwestern	146,165,810		93%	30%	44,094,111
Chi., R. I. & P. Ry. tem. cfs. for com st.	22,895,100 68,624,700		161/4	321/2	7,278,407 15,007,434
Do for 7% pf. stock		843/4	48	3614	10,040,965
Do for 0% pf. stock			39%	30%	7,050,160
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	18,556,700		82	30%	5,706,185
Do pf	11,259,300	134%	130	476	548,870
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	47,056,300	51	24	27	12,705,201
Do pf	10,000,000	80	61%	18%	1,825,000
Colorado & Southern	31,000,000	30	18	12	3,720,000
Do 1st pf	8,500,000	57%	44%	12%	1,074,125 340,000
Do 2d pf	8,500,000	43		4	
DELAWARE & HUDSON CO	42,503,000		84	67%	28,848,906
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	42,277,000	238	180	58	24,520,660
Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000 49,778,400	17	51/2	111/2	4,370,000 14,433,736
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	5%	2	3%	450,000
Do pf	10,000,000	1114	514	61/4	625,000
		34%	131/2	211/4	23,880,515
ERIE Do 1st pf.	47,892,400	49%	20	291/4	14,008,527
Do 2d pf	16,000,000	39%	1514	241/4	3,920,000
CREAT NORTHERN pf		11814	87%	30%	76,714,422
Gulf, Mobile & Nor. R. R. st. cfs	4,268,300	1714	12	51/6	234,736
Do pf	4,476,700	40	35	5	223,835
TLLINOIS CENTRAL	100 200 000			1314	
Indiaola Chairan	100,296,000	10078	93	1076	14,618,440
TEANSAS CITY SOUTHERN	30,000,000	25%	131/4	12%	3,682,500
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN	21,000,000	5814	40	1814	3,885,000
	11,840,000	2514	816	16%	1,983,200
Lake ERIE & WESTERN Do pf Lehigh Valley Railroad	11,840,000	53%	23	30%	3,641,800
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60,501,700	79%	50%	29	17,091,709
Louisville & Nashville	72,000,000	133%	1121/6	21%	15,570,000
MINN. & ST. L. R. R. CO. (new)	24,408,800	8214	9%	231/4	5,644,533
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marle	25,206,800	119	78%	40%	10,303,076
Do pf	12,603,400	127	114	13	404,338
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	63,300,300	11	4	7	4,431,021
Do pf	18,000,000	201/9	7	131/2	1,455,000
Missouri Pacific R. R. tr. cfs	76,327,500	84	19%	141/4	10,781,237
Do pf. tr. cfs	44,993,300	61	88	23	10,348,456
Morris & Easex	15,000,000	77	75%	1%	232,500
NASHVILLE, CHAT. & ST. LOUIS			120	10	1,600,000
Nat. Railways of Mex. 1st pf	28,831,000	15	15	2%	9 405 500
Do 2d pf	24,571,400	81/2	5%		3,425,702
New York Central & Hudson River	12,235,900	361/2	15%	20%	2,538,949 95,718,810
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	3814	10	281/8	3,937,500
Do 2d pf	11,000,000	57	.44	13	1,430,000
New York, New Haven & Hartford	157,117,900	5234	211/2	31%	49,295,740
New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	291/4	17	121/4	7,118,952
Norfolk Southern R. R. Co	16,000,000	281/2	21	71/2	1,200,000
Norfolk & Western Ry	22,088,000		100	38%	46,383,990
Northern Central Ry. new ctfs	27,079,550	89% 76	77%	11%	2,673,750
Northern Pacific Railway	247,998,400		83	271/4	67,579,564
•	499,265,700	57%	46		
Pennst & Fratern	10,000,000	12		11%	57,291,472
Pere Marquette	16,241,200	36%	13	23%	750,000 2,111,356
Do prior pf	11,169,800	78%	45	281/2	3,183,395
Do pf	1,027,700	57	37	20	205,540
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. R. R	84,025,600	82	60	22	18,485,632
Pitts. & West Va. Ry. Co	29,208,200	35%	21	14%	4,308,210
· Do pf	8,762,100	68	53%	141/4	1,248,599
READING CO		104%	60%	44%	30,887,500
To lot breeze	28,000,000	45	34	11	3,080,000
Do 2d pf	42,000,000	451/6	35	101/2	4,410,000
QT. L. & S. F. RY. CO. st. tr. cfs,	46,432,000	26%	13%	12%	5,920,080
Do pf. st. cfs., Ser. A	7,500,000	42	24	18	1,350,000
St. Louis Southwestern	16,356,200		25	7	1,144,934
Do pf	19,693,700	53	3414	181/4	3,681,334
Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co	23,939,000	18	81/4	91/4	2,274,205
Do pf	12,989,400	891/4	17%	21%	2,825,193
Bouthern Pacific Co	14,040,400	96%	781/4	2014	55,246,788
of interest	1,303,700 1	1914 1	11	81/4	107,555
Southern Railway	85,618,200			101/4	8,775,865
Do pf	53,410,100			16%	8,745,902
			-	*	

UNION PACIFIC. 222,291,600 149% 108 Do pf. 99,543,500 85% 73 WABASH RY. CO 43,551,500 15% 7 Do pf. A 46,200,000 58 33% Do pf. B 48,723,800 30% 183% West Maryland Ry. Co. (new) 41,006,200 28% 12% Do 2d pf. 8,008,200 41 23 Western Pacific R. R. Corp 43,728,800 18% 13% 411/4 121/4 83/4 193/4 113/4 163/4 18 8,746,355 9,124,500 5,725,045 6,817,278 1,452,276

Western Pacific R. R. Corp	43,728,800		131/	5	2,186,44
Do pf	. 25,064,200	0 48	38	10	2,506.42
Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co Do pf		22%			4,747,02° 8,443,72°
Wisconsin Central Ry					3,020,720
	1				
Total		*****			\$1,490,346,900
*Including New York Central R. R. Co	. 30				
Manufacturing and Indi	uetrial	Cor	nore	tion	Stock
Manufacturing and Ind	ustitut	000	-		
A DVANCE RUMELY CO	\$13,119,400	1514			\$1,333,134
		0179		181/9	2,132,791
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. vot. tr. cfs	7,100,000 25,950,400		40.18	30%	2,183,250 4,444,000
Do vot. tr. cfs. for pf. stock.	16,469,400				2,801,896
Amer. Agricultural Chem. Co	18,430,900	9514		22	4,054,798
Do pf	27,648,200		.911/2	12	3,317,784
American Beet Sugar Co Do pf			90	8314	5,025,000 400,000
Amer. Brake Shoe & Foundry Co	4,600,000		100	3	138,000
Do pf	5,090,000		155	45	2,250,000
American Can Co			291/3	231/3	9,689,825
American Car & Foundry Co	41,233,300 30,000,000		92%	18%	7,679,699 6,712,500
Do pf			100	18%	5,625,000
American Cotton Oil Co			241/4	26	5,261,646
Do pf	10,198,600	1011/2	92	91/8	968,867
American Hide & Leather Co	11,274,100		111/2	5%	648,260
Do pf	12,548,300 7,161,400		48%	2616 7%	3,278,243 528,152
Do pf	14,920,200		37%	17%	2,554,948
American Linseed Co	16,750,000	2916	211/6	8	1,340,000
Do pf	16,750,000		56	81/8	1,486,559
American Locomotive Co	25,000,000 25,000,000	82%	47½ 94	35¼ 12%	8,812,500 3,218,750
American Malting Co	5,750,600	19%	10	9%	560,682
Do pf	8,407,200	711/	31	211/2	1,807,548
American Shipbuilding Co	7,600,000	91	88	- 8	228,000
American Smelting & Refining Co	60,998,000		09%	43	26,219,140
Do pf	50,000,000 18,875,200	9914	99%	18	9,000,000 1,462,827
Do old Ser. A stamped	16,246,200		921/4	10%	1,644,948
Do old Ser. A stamped	11,000,000	142	99%	4214	4,633,750
Do pr. new		1041/4	98~	61/4	198,432
American Steel Foundries Co	15,708,900 45,000,000	751/4	51 89%	241/4	3,848,680 16,762,500
Do pf	45,000,000	1211/4	107%	13%	6,131,250
American Sumatra Tobacco Co	6,813,900	61%	51%	0%	672,770
Do pf	1,963,500	98	80	18	853,430
American Tobacco Co	40,242,400	220 100%	160	51	20,523,624
Do pf. new	51,978,700 20,000,000	58%	95	14% 21	7,866,856 4,200,000
Do pf	39,826,400	100	87	18	5,177,432
American Writing Paper pf	12,500,000	54%	17	3716	4,587,500
Associated Otl Co	40,000,000	78%	521/2	261/4	10,500,000
BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS	20,000,000	7614	51%	24%	4,950,000
Do pr	20,000,000		94%	81/4	1,650,000
Do pf	15,863,300 7,274,700		9014	1734	7,751,557 1,263,072
Bethiehem Steel Corporation	14,862,000		70%	80%	11,908,177
Do Class B com. st. temp. cfs	44,588,000	155%	69%	86%	38,511,156
Do pf	14,908,000	135	84	51	7,603,060
Brown Shoe Co. Inc.	3,600,000	73%	65	8% 12	532,500
Do pfButterick Co	3,600,000	19%	10	9%	432,000 1,446,411
CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM	8,430,000	3014	10%	19%	1,654,385
Do pf	12,450,500	6214	291/4	32%	4,077,538
Case (J.I.) Th. Mach. pf., st. ex. to 1918.	8,593,600	88	78	10	859,360
Central Foundry Co	2,685,400	361/2	241/9	12	604,348
Do ordinary pf	3,274,400	531/2	36	17%	573,020
Central Leather Co	39,689,500	11574	581/2 98	17%	17,066,485 5,951,922
Chandler Motor Car Co	7,000,000		56	48%	8,377,500
Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc	18,000,000	75	45	30	5,400,000
Do pf	7,000,000	115%	89%	26%	5,626,250
Continental Can Co. Inc	5,005,000	112	76	2714	2,725,000 750,750
Corn Products Refining Co	49,777,300	3714	2414	13	6,471,049
Do pf	29,826,900	112%	881/2	23%	7,121,168
Crex Carpet Co	2,998,500	45	42	8	89,955
Crucible Steel Co. of America		91%	49%	42%	10,593,750
Cuba Cane Sugar Co. (shares)	25,000,000 500,000		85 24%	30%	
Do pf	50,000,000		76%	17%	15,187,500 8,875,000
Cuban-American Sugar Co	9,989,500	201	140	61	6,093,595
Do pf	7,898,800		931/4	14	1,105,132
DEERE & CO. pf	37,828,500		941/9	5%	2,175,138
	37,828,500 16,965,100 32,293,300		941/4 129 31	5% I 13%	2,175,138 169,651 4,278,862

	Par Value High, Low, cline.	Depreciation in Dollars.	Street Rail	lway Stocks	
ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.	\$16,129,900 67 48 19	3,064,671		Par Value High. Low	De- Depreciation cline. in Dollars.
FISHER BODY CORP. (shares)	200,000 40% 25 15% 4,714,000 95 78 22	3,175,000 - 1,037,080	BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY	. \$74,520,000 82 409 . 15,000,000 1204 92	41¼ \$30,742,000 28¼ 4,237,520
CENERAL CHEMICAL CO	15,732,700 250 161 89	14,002,103 008,284	INTERBOROUGH CON. CORP Interborough Con. Corp pf	. 519,851 171/4 61/4 . 45,245,600 721/4 418	6 11 5,718,361
General Cigar Co. Inc.	18,104,000 47 30% 16%	2,987,100 587,500	MANHATTAN RY. CO. guar. stock Monongahela Valley Traction Co	57,625,800 129½ 97 6,843,725 18 16½	32½ 18,728,385 4 1¾ 85,546
General Electric Co	101,508,100 171% 122% 49%	50,373,394 58,932,638	THIRD AVENUE RY, CO	. 22,000,000 95 73	32% 5,428,311 22 4,840,000
Do pf	19,676,800 .93 73 20	3,935,369 17,250,000	UNITED RYS. INVESTMENT CO		51/6 1,045,500 11% 1,762,500
Do pf	26,400,000 112 93 19	5,016,000 4,839,420	Total	,	\$86,387,030
Do 1st pf	1,995,700 110 1011/4 81/4	169,634 4,294		Stocks	
HASKELL & BARKER CAR CO. (shs)	206,190 40 27½ 12½ 12,000,000 78 48½ 34½	2,577,375 4,095,000	ALASKA GOLD MINES CO	. 13,967,330 81/6 2	9½ 712,500 6½ 855,497
INTERNAT. AGRICULT. CORP	5,383,500 21% 7% 14% 9,556,600 60% 26% 34%	760,419 3,273,135	American Zinc, Lead, & Smelting Co Do pf	. 2,414,000 721/2 40	321/4 784,550
Internat. Harvester Co. of N. J	40,000,000 123 100% 22% 29,997,500 121 110 11	8,900,000 3,299,725	Anaconda Copper Mining Co	. 8,931,980 214 1	114 111,648
Internat. Harvester Corp Do pf	40,000,000 88 50% 37% 29,992,500 114 98 16	14,900,000 4,798,800	CALUMET & ARIZONA MINING CO Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp (shares)	6,424,620 8414 631	21 182,738
International Paper Co	3,241,100 105 96 9	6,082,572 291,609	Chile Copper Co	95,000,000 27% 11% 4,349,900 63% 35V	16% 15,556,250
Do stamped pf	4,019,800 60 58% 1%	5,222,626 50,222	DOME MINES CO. LTD	4,395,990 21 10% 4,000,000 24% 65	10% 472,557 18% 730,000
KAYSER (Julius) & CO	1,951,600 135 105 30 4,360,100 64\% 37\% 26\%	585,480 1,160,876	FED. MINING & SMELTING CO Do pf	12,000,000 54% 30	14½ 870,000 24¾ 2,970,000
Do pf	3,578,200 93 78 15 8,385,300 30 21 9	536,730 754,677	GRANBY CONSOL. M., S. & P. CO	48,780,620 47 34	27% 4,100,769 13 6,341,478
	2,010,100 81 75 6 35,007,500 103% 68 35%	120,606 12,634,222	HOMESTAKE MINING CO	23,639,340 66½ 38	36½ 9,167,340 28½ 6,737,200
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co	100,000 30 10% 19% 21,496,400 281 170 111	1,962,500 24,311,004	MIAMI COPPER CO	3.735.570 4314 25	24% 67,233,190 18% 681,765 10% 1,037,208
Loose-Wiles Biscuit ex. st. tr. cfs	3,424,100 27% 12% 14%	3,822,563 509,334 625,325	ONTARIO SILVER MINING CO QUICKSILVER MINING CO	15,000,000 7% 3%	41/6 618,759
Do 1st pf Do 2d pf	4,856,900 93 80% 12% 2,600,000 62 55 7 11.306,700 232 170 62	140,000 7,010,154	RAY CONSOL. COPPER CO	4,291,800 4½ ¼ 15,771,790 32¼ 19%	41/4 182,380
Do pf	11,277,400 1201/4 102 181/4	2,058,125	SHATTUCK ARIZONA COPPER UTAH COPPER CO	8,500,000 29% 18%	111/4 956,250
MANHATTAN SHIRT CO	1,600,000 103 102 1	16,000 588,570	Total		
Mathieson Alkali Works: Maxwell Motor Co. Inc., tr. cfs Do 1st pf	12,923,000 61% 19% 42%	5,508,425 3,151,187	Miscellane		
Do 2d pf	10,911,900 40 13 27	3,046,213 12,105,292	ACME TEA CO. 1st pf	\$2,750,000 96½ 92	41/2 \$123,750 111/2 516,994
Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co	10,795,200 97% 84% 13	1,403,326 37,625,000	Ann. International Corp. 60% paid Assets Realization Co	49,000,000 62% 48½ 9,990,000 4 1	14% · 7,227,500 3 299,700
National Biscuit Co	16,680,200 35% 25% 9%	1,522,870 12,425,300	Associated Dry Goods Corp Do 1st pf	13,199,900 60% 51	11½ 1,571,762 9¼ 1,211,007
Do pf. National Cloak & Suit Co.	24,804,500 127 108 19	4,712,835 3,360,000	Do 2d pf	14,963,400 121½ 87%	33% 5,068,850
Do pf Nat. Conduit & Cable temp. cfs. (shs.)	4,700,000 112½ 100½ 12 250,000 39 20¼ 18¾	4,687,500	BRUNSWICK TERM. & RY. SEC. CO.	14,979,900 66 58% 7,000,000 14% 5	7% 1,104,765 9% 691,250
National Enameling & Stamping Co Do pf	15,591,000 46% 24 .22% 8,56,600 99% 92 .7%	3,547,089 662,860	CAL. PACK. CORP. temp.int.ctfs.(sh.) Computing-Tabulating-Recording Co GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIG. (shares)	338,917 42¼ 33¾ 10,481,600 46 32 300,000 41¼ 29¼	8½ 2,880,794 14 1,467,426 12¼ 3,675,600
National Lead Co	24,463,800 114 - 100 14	5,135,625 3,425,632	INTER. MER. MARINE CO.	37,293,600 36% 23%	12¼ 3,675,000 13¾ 4,978,019 17% 6,819,586
New York Air Brake Co	4,431,900 125 70 55	5,800,000 2,437,545	International Nickel Co	37,484,725 47% 24% 7,994,000 108 92	22½ 8,434,057 16 1,279,040
O WENS BOTTLE MACHINE CO	10,500,000 106 62½ 43½ 7,257,400 118½ 115 3½	4,567,500 254,009	Do pf	12,000,000 78 31 3,880,000 112 90	47 5,640,000 22 855,200
DIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR CO	219,517 41% 31 10%	2,359,807 850,209	Do pf	11,824,600 55 50 3,817,900 10714 98	5 591,230 9½ 248,383
Pittsburgh Steel Co. pf	10,500,000 102 94 , 8	840,000 4,187,500	MAY DEPARTMENT STORES CO	7,012,500 107% 101	19½ 2,925,000 6½ 455,812
Pullman Co.	12,500,000 107 90 17 20,000,000 167% 127 40%	2,125,000 8,100,000	Montana Power Co De pf NEW YORK DOCK CO	8,700,000 1171/2 101	16% 12,186,68 5 16% 1,600,500
PAILWAY STEEL SPRING CO	13,500,000 58 36¼ 21%	2,936,250	Do pf	10,000,000 40 39	6½ 455,000 1 100,000 27¼ 8,114,968
A	27,352,000 941/2 661/4 281/4	708,750 7,726,940 2,968,750	PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO Pan-American Pet. & Trans. Co. pf	1.150,000 3014 23	7½ 86,250 11½ 1,181,250
CAVAGE ARMS CORP	6,398,200 108 55 53	3,388,396	Public Service Corp. of N. J	29,999,600 131 108 2,934,800 1674 131	23 6,899,908 36½ 1,082,152
Sears, Roebuck & Co	6,000,000 68 4% 63% 30,000,000 238% 133 105%	3,787,500 63,150,000	WILSON & CO. vot. tr. ctfs	20,000,000 8414 42	15¾ 2,395,403 42¼ 8,450,000
Sinclair Oil & Refining Corp. (shares)	8,000,000 127% 117 10% 1,000,000 59% 28½ 31¼ 10,000,000 74% 33½ 41¼	860,000 31,250,000 4,125,000	Woolworth Co. (F. W.)	50,000,000 151 108	11 1,174,074 43 21,500,000
Do pf	10,000,000 74% 33½ 41¼ 6,700,000 90 88¼ 10% 4,500,000 209 148 61	686,750 2,745,000	Do pf		101/3 1,312,500
Do pf	3,981,500 114½ 108 6½ 4,776,900 100% 78 22%	258,707 1,092,715	Coal and Ir		\$125,095,280
Do pf	6,488,000 90% 81 9% 80,000,000 110% 33% 76%	592,630 23,062,500	AM. COAL CO. OF ALLEGHENY	\$2,058,000 48 42	6 \$122,280
Stutz Motor Car Co. of Am. Inc. (sha.)	0,965,000 108% 85 23% 75,000 53% 35% 18	2,549,362 1,350,000	BURNS BROS	1.813,900 117 110	25% 1,416,250 17 308,363
	4,421,500 51% 30½ 21½ 2,088,200 102½ 97 5½	950,622 114,851	COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO ELK HORN CORP Do pf	12,000,000 38% 20	28¼ 9,771,528 18¼ 2,220,000
	5,499,300 243 132 111 11,900,000 206½ 175 31½	61,604,223 10,048,500		1,500,000 3814 2234	2½ 165,000 15¾ 23,625,000 15½ 2,984,690
Tobacco Products Corp	6,000,000 80% 42% 38 7,350,000 105 89 16	6,080,000 1,176,000	Pond Cr. Coal Co. temp, inter. ctfs	33,148,300 90 75 1,211,020 2614 17	15 4,971,945 9¼ 112,017
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO	100,000 48½ 37 11½ 8,000,000 100½ 86½ 14	1,150,000	VIRGINIA IRON, COAL & COKE CO	9,073,600 77 50	27 2,449,872
200 300	3,900,000 120 113% 6¼ 1,431,900 14 8% 5¼	243,750 75,174	Con and Washin		
Do (new)	9,760,000 112 60% 51% 500,000 49% 36 13%	5,050,800 6,875,000	Gas and Electric	18,000,000 12914 90	39½ 87,210,000
Do pf	8,104,000 127% 84% 46% 4,526,660 120% 102 18%	8,395,730 848,736	COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CO Consolidated Gas Co	49,965,500 47% 25% 99,816,500 134% 80	22 10,992,421 54% 54,525,385
Do 1st pf	9,989,000 80 64 16 · 7,500,000 54 50 4	3,184,240	DETROIT EDISON CO. (Balt.)	14,385,800 126% 102 25,689,300 445 1194	24½ 3,524,521 32½ 8,399,032
United Dyewood Corp	9,104,500 91 75 16 9,671,400 68% 59 9% 2,819,300 98 94 2	1,456,720 - 942,960 - 56,386	KINGS CO. EL. LT. & POWER CO LACLEDE GAS LIGHT CO. OF ST. L. OHIO CITIES GAS CO	10,700,000 T0374 NO =	8 1,369,464 23% 2,554,625
United Fruit Co 4	8,785,000 154% 105¼ 49¼ 3,159,000 33¼ 15¼ 17%	23,964,631 554,775	Ohio Fuel Supply Co. temp. inter. ctfs. PEOPLES G. L. & COKE CO. OF CHI.	19.813.000 54 - 4214	27% 9,492,014 11% 2,278,495
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co 1	2,106,300 24½ 10 14½ 2,106,300 63 47 16	1,755,413 1,937,008	Philadelphia Company	42,943,000 42 25	69¼ 26,058,232 17 7,300,310
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co	6,000,000 106 88 18	8,805,000 1,080,000	Total		\$134,304,490
U. S. Rubber Co 3	6,162,500 22% 10 12% 6,000,000 67 48% 18%	2,101,124 6,660,000	CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO \$		18% \$975,000
U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co 1	7,555,750 67% 42 25%	12,354,160 4,520,592	Telegraph and Te		
Do pf	8,495,200 136% 88% 47% 2	2,006,193 43,301,077 6,305,496	AMERICAN TEL. & CABLE CO \$	14,000,000 66 57%	834 \$1,155,000
VIRGINIA-CAR. CHEMICAL CO 2	7,984,400 46 26 20	5,596,880	American Telephone & Telegraph 8 MACKAY COMPANIES Do pf	41,389,400 89% . 70%	25% 100,117,588 19% 8,020,901 9% 4,750,000
Vulcan Detinning Co	0,012,200 112¼ 98 14¼ 2,000,000 10¼ 7 3½	2,851,738 70,500	PACIFIC TEL. & TEL. CO.	18,000,000 3414 1814 32,000,000 9834 94	9½ 4,750,000 16 2,880,000 4½ 1,360,000
WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE CO. 20	1,500,000 24½ 23½ 1½ 8,868,200 113¼ 111 2½	20,624 64,953	WESTERN UNION TELEGRÁPH	29,817,100 99% 78	21% 3,743,139
Do pf	3,998,700 70% 56 14%	14,162,780 579,811	Total Evarage		\$122,026,628
Weyman-Bruton Co. pf	1,000,000 115% 112% 3% 3,000,000 62% 33% 18%	172,500 3,000,000	ADAMS EXPRESS	12,000,000 140 70 -	70 \$8,400,000
Willys-Overland Co	1,606,150 381/s 15 231/s 1,529,300 100 .60 31	10,777,433 4,504,083	American Express	18,000,000 128½ 80 10,000,000 21½ 16	481/ ₆ 8,662,500 51/ ₄ 525,000
Worthington Pump & Ma. vot. tr. ctfs 18	,382,500 97 91 6	1,259,495 362,158 1,002,573	WELLS FARGO EXPRESS:	23,867,800 144 75	69 16,527,437
Do pf. B		1,002,573	Total		
			•	,	7-,,

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The Tremendous Decline of the Russian Ruble

Fall of More Than 75 Per Cent. Has Marked the Exchange Rate Since the Great War Began

FROM a high of almost par the Russian ruble has fallen since the war began more than 75 per cent. to an exchange rate of a little more than 11 cents, instead of the close to 51½ cents which it commanded when Nicholas was on the throne and when the Kaiser, outwardly at least, was on friendly terms with all the nations of the world.

The accompanying chart shows the movement of ruble exchange from October, 1914, to the present time. Prior to the war the rate was not quoted here, as exchange was almost universally made on London. With the growth of the United States, and especially New York, as the financial centre of the world, it became necessary to list the ruble at its exchange rate here in terms of the American dollar.

The chart shows that with few exceptions, and these invariably small, the tendency has been downward. Even Government loans by this country to Russia could not make a decided change in the rate. Much of this was, of course, due to Russia's unfortunate defeats in battle, but certainly as much more can be attributed to her internal disorders which have left her now practically a country without a Government.

Business Normal Again in Mid and South West

Intelligent Merchandising Has Replaced the Speculative Trend of Early War Activity

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 24.

THROUGH the Central West and Southwest essential and far-reaching change has taken place in the commercial world, especially among retail dealers, in the last six months. The highly charged atmosphere of war's effect has given place to an entirely different condition. Business is once more normal in practically all lines; that is, purchasing is on the normal basis of intelligent merchandising in order to show profits, of ordering what is needed and when needed, and not on the gamble of money to be made on rising prices and on the uncertainty of when manufacturers would fill orders. If it cannot truthfully be said that it is easy to get goods, it can be very definitely stated that the difficulties in this direction are far less than formerly, and promise to decrease somewhat slowly but steadily from now on. Manufacturers do not find themselves so full of orders as was the case a few months ago, and practically all those they receive are for immediate shipment.

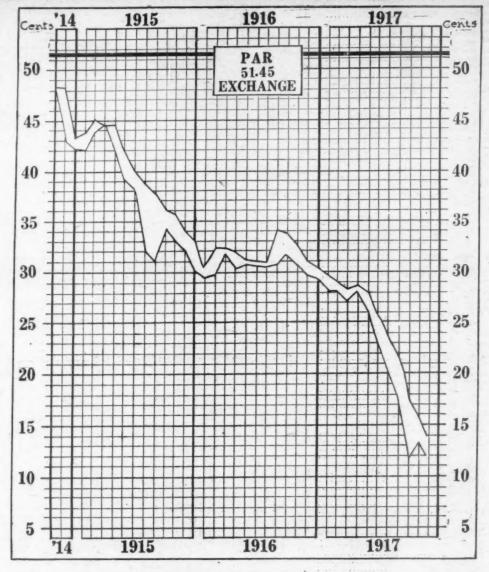
they receive are for immediate shipment.

Service is the thing most desired and asked for by all the distributing trade. Nor is there any longer that general condition of affairs where business was booming in practically all lines and in all sections. On the contrary, it is sharply differentiated as to lines of goods and as to localities.

The building interest is quiet everywhere, with

The building interest is quiet everywhere, with no sign of revival in the near future, with Winter coming on, and building material generally at unduly high figures. Moreover, the attitude of finance is against any investment in development and construction that is not absolutely necessary, and which can reasonably be postponed. All the accompaniments and furnishings of building—and they are numerous—are consequently moving slowly, and the manufacturers of such items are wondering just how they shall meet this condition of curtailment. So by the same token the things of outdoor sport in some measure fail to get that enthusiasic following and participation which marked former years. Not only are there many young men in the army, but many young women have practically given up their ordinary pleasures to embark in some fashion in work for the Government and all its allied interests. On the other hand, a line of goods such as automobile sundries and furnishings grows steadily in use and demand. Also much that the soldiers need is helping make for better business.

Everything is very prosperous and business most active in Iowa and Nebraska, but Kansas and Oklahoma agricultural sections need rain badly for the growing Winter wheat, and the trade halts somewhat, awaiting the outcome of the weather. In Northern Arkansas, despite hurt to cotton by a severe freeze, there is much business, for there is



plenty of foodstuff for both man and beast, and the high price of cotton makes some amends for the reduced quantity. In Northern Mississippi and Eastern Tennessee the hurt to cotton by that same freeze went just a trifle deeper than in Northern Arkansas.

People in the oil-producing districts are getting

very, very rich—sometimes overnight when they strike it right, while in the Joplin district activity in zinc mining is differentiated sharply by localities by the comparative richness of the ore which is being mined. From now on these differing local conditions will be the determining factor in business

activity.

THE British Government has approved the scheme to requisition the hop crop grown in 1917 and place it under the control of a committee of management acting under the Board of Agriculture.

MEN go to jail for crimes that are trifling in comparison with some of the deals put over in the outside market every day. The man out of jail after serving a term for getting money under false pretenses can go into business as a Curb broker and resume with impunity the practice for which he went to jail. Many men are doing it, and they never hear from the District Attorney. The black sheep on the outside market give it a bad name, which the legitimate brokers can never clear. A man acquires title to a few hundred acres of nearly worthless land somewhere in the Southwest. He incorporates an oil company, prints a million dollars in stock certificates, and makes a market for them. When the game has run out he adds another acre, effects a consolidation, and starts all over again. Never by accident does the stock which a great many trusting people buy ever become worth the price of a dozen eggs. And never do the burglars go to jail.

Export of Foodstuffs Continues to Decline

EXPORTS of foodstuffs in September showed a large decrease over the corresponding period of 1916, and also a decrease from last August's figures. Wheat, bacon, and lard showed decreases amounting to 10,495,486 bushels, and 13,722,218 and 10,561,853 pounds respectively. Fresh beef continued to show an increase over 1916, this time of 14,802,792 pounds, but showed a decrease of 4,802,253 pounds from last August. Values showed a loss of \$9,034,105, this being accounted for by the large drop of \$14,645,926 in the value of wheat exports. The Department of Commerce's figures are as follows:

are as follows:	-					
	Qui	antity,		V	alue,	
	Sept	tember	Inc. or	Sep	tember-	Inc. or
Articles.	1917.	1916.	Dec., 1917.	1917.	1916.	Dec., 1917.
Cornbushela	980,074	3,761,131	-2,781,057	\$1,919,067	\$3,611,553	- \$1,692,486
Oatsbushels	4,644,413	6,176,101	-1,531,688	3,391,731	3,297,804	+ 93,927
Wheatbushels	2,612,762	13,108,248	-10,495,486	6,158,527	20,804,453	-14,645,926
Flourbarrels	1,015,293	1,122,611	- 107,318	10.882.351	6,984,955	+ 3,897,396
Beef, cannedpounds	1,942,235	3,577,869	-1.635.634	628,109	828,742	- 200,633
Beef, freshpounds	20,979,140	6,676,348	+14.302.792	2.973.199	830.712	+ 2.142,487
Beef, pickled, &c. pounds	4,634,024	2,480,751	+ 2,153,273	540,152	264,720	+ 275,432
Oleo ollpounds	3,556,037	10,494,734	-6.938.697	657,239	1,408,405	- 751,166
Baconpounds	35,500,759	49,222,977	-13,722,218	8.344.049	7,860,608	+ 483,441
Hams & shoulderslbs.	16,496,415	17,424,425	- 928,010	3,960,640	2.988.959	+ 971.681
Lardpounds	22,145,235	32,707,088	-10,561,853	4.884.534	4.662.553	+ 221.981
Neutral lardpounds	28,437	2,368,775	-2,340,338	7,252	351,520	- 344,268
Pork, pickled &clbs.	5,133,432	4,337,701	+ 795,831	1.130,066	559,274	+ 570,792
Lard compoundspounds	2,127,855	3,821,761	-1,693,906	402,654	459,417	- 56,763
bushels	8,237,249	23,045,480	-14,808,231	\$45,879,570	\$54,913,675	\$9,034,105
Total barrels	1,015,293	1,122,611	- 107,318			4-10-01-01
pounds1	12,543,669	133,112,429	-20,568,760			